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Great Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 30—31, 1882.

THE CLOSURE DIVISION.

The division on Mr. Marriott's amendment to the Prime Minister's *closure* resolution was taken at an early hour on Friday morning, and resulted in the victory of the Government by 318 to 279. The numbers show that on this question the normal majority for Ministers over the Conservative Opposition and the Parnellite party combined has been diminished by more than one-half. Yet the manner in which the issue was placed before the House and in which it was met by the Government would have sufficed to account for a more successful result of a strenuous appeal to party discipline and the unexampled efforts of the Whigs. The change in the terms of Mr. Marriott's amendment was made use of to persuade the House that the resistance to the resolution was inspired by hostility to any reform whatever in the modes of procedure. The threat of resignation or dissolution was brandished over the heads of members. At the same time, ambiguous expressions, which might mean anything or nothing—were thrown out to induce the more resolute of the Liberal opponents of the new rule, if not to waive their scruples, at least to defer the assertion of them to a later stage. Lord Hartington intimated that when Mr. Marriott's amendment had been disposed of, the time would come for considering modifications of the Ministerial plan, and Mr. Gladstone himself, in dealing with the demand for leave of absence to Mr. Parnell and his companions in Kilmainham, declined beforehand to regard the vote taken this morning as "conclusive." There have been prevailing rumours that, if Liberal members who are unwilling to sanction the closing of debates by a bare majority amendment, something will be done by and by to meet their objections, and to mitigate the rigour of the proposed rule. These mingled blandishments and menaces, sustained by the compulsion of the Birmingham organization, wrought upon many who were known to be hostile to the Ministerial scheme, and who failed to support their convictions by their votes when the division was called. Some, indeed, whose condemnation of the *closure* by a bare majority has been undisputed voted on Friday morning with the Government. Nevertheless, a victory won by such means can scarcely be regarded even as a tactical success, while it can claim no moral authority whatever. It represents the judgment of the will of the minority, not only overruling the Opposition, but dragging captives with them the feeble and less courageous of their own recalcitrant comrades. A change in the Parliamentary system, of grave and far-reaching consequences, will thus be carried out by the votes of less than half the members of the House of Commons, and with the good will, probably, of not so many as one-third.—Times.

The Standard says:—If a formal vindication of the Conservative Party from the charge of sympathy with Obstructionism were needed, it was abundantly forthcoming in the frank and able speech of the Leader of the Opposition on Thursday night. Sir Stafford Northcote declared that he substantially agreed with all the New Rules except the first, and he demonstrated in the plainest manner why the whole question of the *closure* ought, at least, to be postponed. The chief causes of Obstructionism are the practice of speaking against time, the frequency of Motions for adjournment, and the gratuitous raising of debates upon frivolous issues. The subsidiary remedies proposed by the Government are, Sir Stafford Northcote justly urged, perfectly adequate for these evils. Why is the most desperate cure, therefore, to be applied first? The objections to this plan are obvious; its advantages are imperceptible. It will not merely subject debates in the House of Commons to the risk of an almost intolerable despotism; it will seriously affect the position of the Speaker and of the Chairman of Committees, and can scarcely fail to detract from the authority of both. However impartial and equitable their ruling may be, there will exist a disposition on the part of the House to challenge it, and to regard the chairman and Speaker alike, not as arbiters, but as the instruments of the dominant faction. Mr. Gladstone in his reply denounced this as an imaginary danger. The Conservatives, he said, were the slaves of their own idle fears. The Speaker would forfeit his authority if he were not to interpret the "evident sense of the House" in a manner which would command its unanimous and unreluctant consent. But all this is mere speculation. The composition of the House of Commons and the influences which dominate it change from Session to Session, and still more from Parliament to Parliament. Twenty years ago the Prime Minister would probably not have thought that St. Stephen's would present the same spectacle that it does now. Can he be sure that it will not undergo equally startling vicissitudes before the present century has expired? Should these occur they will not leave the position of the Speaker untouched, and the force of circumstances may be too strong to enable Sir Henry Brand's successors to maintain the attitude of judicial independence which he has himself consistently preserved.

The Premier has this time escaped, observes the *Daily Telegraph*; but the result shows how thoroughly the French gag is detested in the House of Commons. That

great majority, numbering over one hundred, which answered in the spring of 1880 to the Prime Minister's beck and call, has melted away, and, in reply to the vital test of a vote of confidence, a comparatively small majority is all that can be dragged together at home, or fetched from abroad, under a threat of a dissolution of Parliament. This objectionable and mischievous scheme was presented to the House of Commons between five and six weeks ago; but no argument which has been used against it equals in cogency the figures of Friday morning's division list. It has been admitted in the House, and without contradiction, that seventy Liberals are opposed to the *closure*. If, therefore, those seventy representatives of the people had voted according to their consciences, Mr. Marriott's amendment would have been carried, not lost. This reign of terror cannot continue much longer. The present Government cannot carry on their business with the aid of half-hearted and sulky supporters, as black slaves perform their labours, under the eye of an overseer armed with a whip. The Prime Minister on Friday morning defended the right of the Cabinet to threaten resignation, but as a plan to which no Administration could often resort. Members of Parliament made to go in fear of the Caucus are not proper representatives of public opinion. They are mere delegates of party wire-pullers, and their degradation is calculated to shut out men of independent mind from the service of the country. But, though Mr. Marriott's amendment is lost, the first of the *closure* resolutions has not entirely weathered the storm, nor are the Government yet out of the wood. Even now there is time for them to yield, and submit to that "evident sense of the House," for which they affect a sincere reverence. The Members of the Cabinet, some of whom are men deeply read in Constitutional history, and highly trained in the practice of Parliament, do not blinde to the fact that the *closure* is an unconstitutional weapon; that it is an attempt to put a bridge upon the House of Commons for all time, which at most can only be needed for a temporary purpose. Liberty has often been likened to a tree, and, like a tree, the liberty to speak freely, which Parliament once valued beyond all other privileges, may be hacked at the roots and killed in course of a few hours, though it took centuries to attain its full growth.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

The correspondent of the *Standard* in Madrid telegraphed on Thursday night:—The agitation which has prevailed for the past few days, owing to the hostility of the working classes to the new industrial taxes, and to the Protectionists' objections to the French Treaty, culminated last night at Barcelona in a serious riot, which was not only the result of the police, but of the hostility of the tax collectors had been destroyed, the rioters, surrounded with revolutionary cries, and so alarming the tradesmen that they closed their places of business. At the beginning of the Session of the Cortes to-day, the Minister telegraphed giving full details of the riot. About one hundred persons were arrested and sent before the ordinary tribunals this morning. Telegrams state that the shops, factories, and counting-houses are closed, giving a singular aspect to the city, as immense multitudes are slowly walking about, and denouncing the Excise duties, the Industrial Tax, and the French Treaty. Serious apprehension is expressed by the authorities that may result from the attitude of the operatives, who to-day again made seditious demonstrations. The same aspect of affairs is presented in the principal towns of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, and the provinces are combined in the same spirit of resistance to the increase of taxation. In the lobbies of the Cortes every other topic is forgotten. Wild rumours were circulated, causing the Funds to fall to 28 50, both for account and cash. Senor Sagasta, in Council to-day, explained the state of the Cortes, which, in his opinion, was due to the resistance of local interests to Free Trade more than to the new taxation. The agitation, he said, was also fomented by the friends of Ruiz Zorrilla as well as by the Federalists and Conservatives, who were endeavouring to bring down the Government. The Cabinet believe that the civil authorities will preserve order; but the garrison, under General Blanco, will crush all fresh riots that may break out. In the House of Deputies the Minister of Finance declared that he alone assumed the responsibility of his policy, and wished not to entangle the Cabinet with his fate if circumstances led to its failure.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday, and remained to luncheon. Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess of Wales went on Thursday to Messrs. Goupil's gallery in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see Hubert Herkomer's R.A. pictures of this year. The Naval Lord, Admiral Sir John Hay, and Lady Hay, arrived at the Hotel, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of 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Mr. Rånby, who is going to Egypt to observe the transit of Venus, takes with him the camera of thirteen inches aperture which he took to the American eclipse in 1878. Besides cameras of eight inches and five and half inches aperture and eight feet focal length, with smaller spectroscopic cameras, the party in Egypt will probably consist of Mr. Sjöberg, Mr. Thollon, Mr. Thollon, of Nice, Mr. Lockyer, Captain Abney, and Mr. Black. Mr. Lookyer and Captain Abney have applied for a grant from the Royal Society fund. Mr. Thollon goes out at the expense of M. Bloch, of Paris, and will be accompanied by a steamer from Marseilles up the Nile. He also sends out a French photographer to assist M. Thollon, and has invited Mr. Rånby, when in Egypt, to join their party as a guest.—*Athenum*.

The Academy of Sciences of J. B. M. de la Roche, who has already been engaged in scientific exploration in Queensland, will leave England almost immediately for the island of Carpentaria, with the view of making extended exploration in that region and the adjacent coast generally.

Dr. Gustav Clemen was presented at the general meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society with the gold medal in recognition of his services in connexion with the *Novis* observations. Mr. Buchan also delivered a paper on these observations, with more special references to the weather forecasts.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

varied schemes for attacking the whole, and the Ministry to sacrifice him. When Senor Canacho took office with Sagasta fifteen months ago, he found Spanish finance thoroughly disorganised, and he set to work to reform it from top to bottom. He proposed a plan for the conversion of the external debt; and this plan, as we have already recorded, has been rejected by the English bondholders. He endeavoured to increase taxation, and the country threatened officials and the taxpayers in general up in arms. He wished in the interests of Spanish trade, and consequently of revenue, to reform the foreign tariffs, especially by concluding a commercial treaty with France, the great wool-buying country. Catalonia, the Lancashire of Spain, protests against an arrangement which would reduce to the monopoly of the home market, and expose her cotton goods to French competition. The Press of the capital organises a campaign against the Minister and declares that his "exit" has "become absolutely inevitable." The Government is at present standing firm, and very properly refusing to make a scape-goat of the man whose policy makes up nine-tenths of the whole programme of the Cabinet. Nothing else has been heard of the Minister for the past year, except in connection with every financial scandal or reform. It is the essential condition of progress in order and the incessant annual deficits brought to an end. But Barcelona, the second city of Spain, will have none of this reform. Barcelona is intensely Democratic, and might, therefore, be supposed to have some affection for the Liberal Ministry, such things as the Government undertake all things Catalan, and Barcelona is the prosperity of Catalonia and of herself is of infinitely more importance than the prosperity of the whole Peninsula. Nor is she quick to see that the general welfare of the country would infinitely react upon herself and develop the demand for her goods, with or without French competition. Spain has been getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulties for the past fifteen years. The revolution which drove Senor Sagasta from power left little doubt on the subject. Senor Isabella the first put down three formidable insurrections—that of the Federalists, in Cartagena;—that of the Carlists; and that of the Cubans. According to the excellent little book on Spain which Mr. Wentworth Webster has just published, these wars and the experiments of contemporary Chancellors of the Exchequer have cost her some £260,000,000. It is certainly desirable that a serious attempt should be made to grapple with the enormous debt incurred, and to bring the luxury to the Spanish people the fact that the sum of being in debt is one that must be paid for. Till the present time the debt has been allowed to go on without any vigorous attempt either to diminish it or to levy taxes for the payment of interest upon it. At last a Finance Minister is found who really tries to harness public budget and to set on foot a commercial policy which in the very short time, would greatly develop Spanish trade. Instantly all the aggrieved interests join against him and make his position almost, if not quite, unendurable. On every ground it is to be hoped that the Cabinet will seek some way out of the difficulty; for though Senor Canacho may have made mistakes he has done much to show Spain what her weak spot lies, and in non-financial matters the policy of Senor Canacho is one which could hardly survive the fall of its Finance Minister. The latest news would seem to show that the Cortes are still adhering to the Ministry. An amendment to the Conversion Bill has been rejected. If the majority thus supports the weakest of Senor Canacho's measures, it will hardly refuse to support the new taxes and the French Treaty.—Times.

It appears that we are to be favoured with a visit from Mr. Mayhew, this rumour circulating some months past, but by those best acquainted with the straitened condition of his Majesty's finances the gossip was discredited, for the all-sufficient reason that though he might like to travel, he had not the means to indulge in that luxury:—

From the statement, however, made by Mr. Courtney on the 10th inst., it would appear that Mr. Mayhew's Government have solved that difficulty by engaging to pay his expenses. To most people this visit will seem to be a needless piece of liberality. Sir Henry Holland has given notice of a bill to appropriate the sum of £100,000, which is absurd in a pleasure jaunt a barbarian whom it cost us, so recently, much treasure and many valuable lives to subdue. From a point of view higher than that of the balance of trade is quite excluded, and it is as bestial as an untutored savage, fairly intelligent, a most of his people are, but utterly incapable of appreciating the sights he will see, or the society to which Mrs. Leo Hunter will introduce him. I trust that the number of marriages and a plurality of spouses limit the sublimity of the Monarch's horizon; and of all these he has a sufficiency on the farm to which his victorials have exiled him. It is, of course, supposed that he will return, improved with the might of Britain, and anxious to devote the rest of his life to cultivate the friendship of such powerful neighbours. If so, it is more than doubtful whether the theory will be borne out by the fact. Ampered with the might of his experiment been tried, and again and again has it failed. Savages are hard to impress. Their brains are not sensitive, and their powers of ratiocination lamentably feeble. They look at all we do, and say, "What will we offer them, and return?" neither better nor wiser than when they set out. Indeed, the most ruthless of the natives was in North America and in New Zealand have been instigated and led by pet chiefs

The cause of Professor Green's death was blood-poisoning, which he is said to have contracted from Oxford milk. As, however, it is said that the milk has been traced to a particular source, it is to be hoped that precautions will be taken for the future to prevent similar catastrophes. We have a deal to deal about the badness of London milk, but the fact that the London milk is so much inferior to the country towns in the matter of all kinds of farm produce.

The murder of Mrs. Smythe seems to have been exceedingly atrocious. Even supposing that the murderers had a grievance against Mr. Smythe, it was an excessive one. We hear that they intended to be careful in the way in which they dealt with him, but that he was seated with two ladies. I was talking to an Irishman about agrarian murders; he said

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—It has been proposed by the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to raise in this country a fund for the special purpose of erecting at Jerusalem a hospital for the treatment of the most severely affected in those parts. For some time negotiations have been pending for procuring from the Turkish Government a site which shall satisfy the requirements of the Order; and should these negotiations fall through, it will be necessary, and possibly also, to obtain a site by purchase. Remembering the interest taken in Jerusalem by the Prince of Wales during his visit to the Holy Land, the Committee have submitted a scheme to His Royal Highness, who has expressed his cordial desire for its success. The cost of building and furnishing such a hospital is estimated at £2,000, or at £3,000, if a site has to be purchased; and the committee consider that an income of from £200 to £400 a year would suffice for the maintenance of five beds for in-patients, whose cases are such as to require special care, and for the payment of a small hospital staff, comprising a medical attendant, a nurse, and a cook. The Duke of Manchester, Lord Glasgow, Lord Conyngham, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir Barle Frere, Sir T. Lauder, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Lord Tetpleton, and other members of the Order have already undertaken to contribute to the cost of the proposal, and Captain R. Dallas has undertaken the office of treasurer; his address is St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell. Both Sir A. H. Layard and Mrs. R. Burton have been lately expressing their interest in the experience the great importance of carrying on such a work in Syria and Palestine.

These extracts must serve as samples of numerous graphic touches by which the author, before the reader's eye, has made the vicissitudes of his aerial voyage over us come to the turning-point in the narrative—the final finding of the current which carried him towards Dieppe. Again he descended to within 500 feet of the sea, and he adds :—

I began seriously to reflect on my position. I had been wasted at an elevation of 500 feet, and a large quantity of ballast had been expended in vain, without my having been able to get so high as to wind whatever I wished. It was no longer to ascend to a great altitude, and see in doing so I could improve my situation ?

The *Law Journal* remarks:—The marriage of the lady known to the world as Sara Bernhardt, at the church of St. Andrew Wells-street, although it appears to have scandalised the clergyman, has not scandalised the orthodox ceremony of St. George's, Hanover-square. M. Darnal, before he could have obtained the licence must have made an affidavit that there was no lawful impediment, and that he was single; and the ceremony, fifteen days, the very same terms as the bridegroom of marriage in high life who takes lodgings at Mayfair for that period. The clergyman must perform the ceremony unless he can show good cause to the contrary. The licence has been obtained by a fraud; the only exception being the case of a divorced person whom the clergyman is not bound to marry; but for whose marriage he is not bound to perform the ceremony. The arrival of Sara Bernhardt from Naples the night before, and her departure for Barcelona on the same day, was a little more hurried than the usual journey from the country to the city, and she was not at the church at the usual hour of the ceremony, but at half-past seven, after a waiting at St. George's; but a foreigner may marry in England without being domiciled here, and the marriage, so far as the foreigners are concerned, and apart of the question of its validity in England, is probably all over the world.

the editors of the London papers:—
 Sir—The general tone of the public press upon the subject of the respite accorded to my son, Dr. Lamson, forces upon my conscience the welcome duty of expressing my opinion. I would have been glad to have been able to permit the thought that the family of the condemned are resorting to unrealities or subterfuges to reverse a judgment generally accepted by the public. But just. The question of the respite was raised before a jury, and it was at first raised before the trial, nor was it in America, through promptings from this side. It was as spontaneous and well grounded there as it has long been a familiar thought here. It is nearly two years, and the strong sworn testimony supporting it. It was urged at once, as soon as the case was fully developed by the prosecution, as in large degree necessary for a successful military and naval campaign. I have steadily before my son's legal advisers, and only yielded to their judgment that the defence, on other grounds, legal and scientific, could be maintained, and the fearful consequences of the execution of this man. I have this with account of the silence observed upon the point now raised, and dispel, I trust, any suspicion of its being a late and desperate expedient. I was greatly prejudiced by the outward appearance of the prisoner, showing severe mental pressure and dishonourable methods of supplying such necessities. His family knew that he was in no such straits, and which relief was not in his hands. I am sure that he was aware that he had only stretch out his hand for such help. The money was present in court to prove this. It was, in fact, on his way from the prison to the court, when he made this deplorable visit to Wimbledon. Therefore his family saw in these damaging facts the prisoner's conduct only some of the vagaries of his disordered mind, and not totally liable to be taken under the management, wrought upon by his health, personal anxieties, professional work, and greatly aggravated by the baneful use of alcohol. The disorder thus completely showed itself, and has long been known. I remember last, as is now established, the cheerful and positive testimony, in answer to and to an extent startling even to his family, who had fewer opportunities of knowing and truth, the proofs of which are daily being verified by valuable medical testimony. I am permitted to add that the plea put aside those managing the defence was, in fact, the while disabling them by its reality condition of the prisoner's mind, through

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ROYAL ALHAMBRA.

Babil and Bijou, a remodelled version by Mr. F. W. Green, of the spectacular *ferie*, written by Mr. D. Boucault, and produced by Mr. J. H. Mack, of Covent Garden Theatre, was brought out on Saturday last at the Alhambra Theatre, under the management of Mr. William Holland, with signal success. Great ingenuity has been displayed by Mr. Holland and his skilful staff of assistants in working out the familiar plot so as to present a succession of these spectacular effects, in the shape of ballets, tableaux, and processions, for which the Alhambra has long been justly famous. The dialogue is rather the reverse of entertaining, but the rapidly executed scenic splendours of the spectacle leave little space for criticism of the literary value, and while the music is not altogether new, it finds satisfaction in listening to numerous vocal and instrumental melodies, taken from the works of Rossini, Auber, Herold, Offenbach, Lecocq, F. Clay, Hervé, besides a number of other composers. M. Jacob has not only shown his usual ability in the ballet, but has made a number of distinguished some excellent music from the score, notably that for a Grand Ballet of the Seasons, and a song for Phaeissis and chorus, "I was King." The celebrated chorus, "Spring, Spring, gentle Spring!" composed by Mr. Rivière, is also included in the score. The ballets, the tableaux, the chief attractions, and the Grand Ballet of the Seasons in the Forest of Sea-Aeones will be remembered, not only for the beauty of the

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS IN LANCASHIRE.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at Ormskirk on Tuesday evening, to take part in a Conservative Demonstration for which South-West Lancashire has been making extensive preparation. In briefly acknowledging an address from the local Conservative Association, the noble Marquis said the Leaders of the Opposition in Parliament would require the support of all Conservatives in the country in order to meet the pernicious innovations which had been foreshadowed and threatened against the Constitution. Sir S. Northcote also made a short response, and the guests were then escorted to the residence of the Earl of Lathom.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT LIVERPOOL.

The Standard says:—Lord Salisbury's incisive speech will not, we imagine, do much to mollify those who have been complaining that his language is too strong. It must be conceded, he eminently distressing to friends of the Government to hear him thus called the leader of the Opposition, with a fine disregard for the feelings of Ministers in distress, persists in doing. He falls, it is true, somewhat short of the Midlothian standard; but he has an advantage which was denied to Mr. Gladstone—he can find in the confessions of those whom he attacks the most effective material for his impeachment. The key-note of his whole speech is to be found in the phrase he quotes from the Prime Minister, "that we are in Ireland face to face with a social revolution, infinitely more difficult to deal with, and infinitely more formidable than a political revolution." What is this social revolution, in presence of which Mr. Gladstone seems almost ready to confess that Government may be forced to admit itself powerless? It is nothing more nor less than a revolt against the laws of property. How comes it that now, and only now, such a danger appears? Lord Salisbury answers his own question by a simple reference to the course of Liberal legislation with regard to Ireland during the past twelve years. The Land Act of 1870 is the starting point, which, though it did not exactly transfer the landlord's property to the tenant, seriously limited the landlord's power of exercising what had previously been his admitted rights. Lord Salisbury—remembering perhaps, for a moment, the admonitions he had received from the friends of the Ministry to be nice of speech—refrained at first from describing in strong terms the process by which, under the Act of 1870, one-fourth of the landlord's property had been transferred to the tenant. It is enough that it has been transferred. But, by and by when he had to speak of the claim of Ministers of having dealt generously with the tenants, he could not forbear to use one of those phrases which will stick. It was, said he, a piece of generosity of the Robin Hood kind. We believe Lord Salisbury might have gone further and said that the Ministry had out-Robin-Hooded the famous outlaw of Sherwood Forest, for while the latter took from the rich to give to the poor, the redressers of wrong in Downing-street have taken in man-

DEATH OF MR. MAC CARTHY THE
POET.

One of the most charming of Irish poets had passed away in Denis Florence MacCarthy, up to a few days ago almost the last of the survivors of the brilliant cohort of "Young Irelanders" who had so many points of resemblance to the Grandists—ardour of faith, purity of motive, warmth of friendship, candour of wit, and imagination:—

"Politicians at that epoch in the sister Isle at least were gentlemen, and did not stand in nice scruples if they could not do otherwise." The utilitarian would disapprove of this "Young Ireland" had no lurking sympathies with agrarian outrage. Its aims were wide and higher than the aggrandisement of one class at the expense of another; its aims its aims improved the nation, the organisation had behind it traditions of honour, and the substantial evidence of a literary revival.

In the upheaval of the time much poetic talent came to the surface; but among the bards, singers, sweet or strenuous voices, there were more than a few of the cultured and harmonious of MacCarthy. He had in him much of the tenderness and pastoral placidity, conjoined with the scholarship, of Longfellow. As a Irish poet he ranks with Clarence Mangin and John Francis, and was one of the most successful song-writers in England, where the exotic perfume and artificial harmonies of Moore pass for the only examples of the Milosien bardic school in later generations; but names which are as elevated above those of the "Young Ireland" versifier as those of the latter above Tupper. In his original effusions his native Ireland was nearly always the theme; but the deceased was intimately acquainted with the literature of Italy, Germany, and Spain, and was conversant, as he was by his master, with the translation of the works of the great poets of those countries into English the assanant or vowel rhyme familiar in those devout and mystic inspirations of the greatest of Spanish dramatists is marvellous. As a token of his loyalty to the exemplars of Spanish genius the Cid, it should be mentioned, MacCarthy was unanimously elected a member of the Academy of Madrid. It is gratifying to be able to add that his remains were laid to rest in his native home, as many years ago he was the recipient of honourable pension from the Royal Literary Fund.—*Evening Standard*.

On Wednesday evening the Marquis of Salisbury presided at a banquet in the

The Marquis of Salisbury, whose voice suffered somewhat from the effects of a cold, in replying, said,—My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In returning thanks to you for the very kind and enthusiastic manner in which you have received me, I am glad to say that I have nothing to say except my deep gratitude to you for your kindness and my sense of the support which the attachment of a constituency, such as this, honoured and singular in all the manner indicated by Mr. Forwood, lends to the actions of its elected representative. In addressing you at a moment which in respect of the interests of the Empire is more grave than any to which my recollection extends. I have no need to prove it; it is a matter of common notoriety; it has been proved by the admission of the first Lord of the Treasury, who has told us that one portion of this kingdom we are in the presence of that gravest malady to which any State can be afflicted—in the presence of a social revolution. (Cheers.) The announcement was made almost in a spirit of despair; certainly it was not without the achievements of the speaker and the avowal which he had made. (Cheers.) But what is social revolution? In the case of Ireland, and I suppose generally, it is a revolution against the laws of property. It is a phenomenon which perplexes so powerful a Government as this is reserved for our day? The Prime Minister said that his force was tenfold what was necessary to deal with a political revolution, but a social revolution was something abnormal and monstrous, requiring courage where in vain. But has anything happened that can account for this fact, that now in this day we have for the first time a revolutionary movement against the rights of property? Well; you have heard that some years ago there were within the last twelve years you have had in this country legislation hostile to the rights of property? (Hear, hear.) You have had Parliament suddenly changing the doctrines which had been upheld for centuries, and making the social system of the world beyond the memory of man had been acknowledged without dispute, suddenly transferring to one set of men the property that had belonged to another. (Applause.) I am not going to fix any ethical name to the transference of property from one class to another as a question to this department of politics. Let us abstain from glorifying that transference, but the undoubted fact is that a quarter of the property of a certain class, so far as the machinery has hitherto worked, has been transferred from one class to another, and the latter do not refer to it for the purpose of dwelling upon its injustice; that has been often done, and there is much to be said in respect to it, but I meant you to look at it from another view. Look at it in its effect in introducing those social revolutions.

Against the property, a successful and dangerous movement, it is probably the first question whether the natural defenders of property are discouraged and are unable to defend their rights. The landlords of Ireland have been accused—I think very ungenerously—of being Government or defending their own rights; but what has been their position? They have fought between two fires; they have had the enemy conducting a social revolution in their front, and they have had the Imperial Parliament in their rear. (Applause.) There have been standing round dozen years upon uncertain and shifting ground. Up to 1870 the rights of property in this country were clearly understood and never disputed, and Parliament had never interfered with individual ownership. A new theory of property was devised in the late years with respect to the land in Ireland. Eleven years ago the anxiety passed away, and that finality was forgotten. A new theory of property was invented; a new transference took place, and the landowners of Ireland were again discouraged, so that there was something in the system or policy of the Imperial Government with respect to property on which they could rely. (Hear, hear.) Was that not likely to discourage men in defending themselves against the implacable enemies of the rights which they held dear?—(Cheers.) And does it not appear to be all. Instability of policy, if it has discouraged the land-owning class, has it purchased the least satisfaction on behalf of the tenant class? "No," no," and cheers. You know that since these concessions were made, large tracts of land as they are, are lying idle, and better feeling and disposition have been more prevalent, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement has been more remote.—(Cheers)—and why is it that they have not accepted this which seems at first sight to be a splendid offer? A quarter of your neighbour's property would be given you of any kind, but the terror and agitation (Cheers) And feeling this, they only proceed with the execution of these precise ways in which agitation has hitherto been so successful. We are often told that the Land Act is a magnificent specimen of generosity from the Imperial Parliament. It is not true. (Laughter.) I cannot imagine that the Irish peasant is destitute of humour, at that he may be alive to that which is being perpetrated by his delusion.—(Laughter.) Generosity is a quality which is usually exercised at your own expense. If laughter is impermissible, let me give you a specimen of courtesy. It would have passed generous Mr. Forwood, but he was generous by giving what the landlords possessed, which, as far as I know, is only an example to the teaching of Robin Hood. (Cheers.) The effect of the ill-disguised generosity of the Government towards the dispossessed has been to make the formidable usurpation in Ireland more difficult to carry on their evil work. The

devise a more elective means than exists in the vacillating policy on which they have acted. (Hear, hear.) Agitation continues in Ireland in spite of any bribes, because agitation is a passion, and a passion is not easily agitated or persuaded by stern facts that it cannot win, agitation will not cease—(hear, hear)—and when I speak of agitation I, of course, include the fearful means to which agitation has recently resorted. (Hear, hear.) Well, this very consideration which I have laboured to impress upon you will be insisted upon by the Opposition, and also in the present system, with its adoption of the Irish Land Act, is not one that can effect the pacification of Ireland. (Cheers.) And the reason of that opinion is, that it forces a system which by its nature cannot last. The Irish Land Act does not establish a species of ownership of land which has never been tried in any country in the world before, and as mankind for several thousand years has had to do with the ownership of land, it does seem highly improbable that at this time a totally new system of land tenure should still another reason. Can you imagine two people, the landlord and the tenant, who start not on the very best terms, perhaps, and slightly hostile to each other, working heartily together for the improvement of the land, when they know that they are to be divided by a wall separating between them by tribal possessing absolute power, guided by no system, controlled by no law, but which in its nature cannot but be to a great extent biased, and whose bias must depend on the political accidents of the day? (Hear, hear.) The most subtle ingenuity could not have devised a system so perfectly certain to secure that landlord and tenant should remain on bad terms till the fifteen years have expired. For myself, I believe that the Land Act will have to be altered, and that it can only be altered in one direction. I am none of those who say that the Act is not a bad one, and that you can go back. It is one of the curses of revolution that it separates you by a chasm from the past which you have left—a chasm which you can never recross. (Hear, hear.) If you wish to establish peace and contentment in Ireland, you must have a system that is as genuine or that the prospect is great—but you must do your best to bring the ownership of land again into single hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You will see that I am referring to the proposal of which notice has been given in my discarded and trampled Act. I am not in the least in favour of increasing the powers under which the Commissioners can now act for enabling Irish tenants, with perfect fairness and justice to their present landlords, to become themselves owners of their land. (Hear, hear.) I am not in favour of a great undertaking. I could wish that a mistaken policy had not condemned us to the necessity of acting with greater rapidity than the natural growth of the community would permit. No doubt the rapidity would not be the best balance of success if it could be more deliberate. But if it is necessary to hurry somewhat, I still have a firm belief that to get rid of the social revolution, to restore the Conservative instincts of sociality in Ireland, your effort must be to promise motives instead of giving countenance to the present, and to give the population of Ireland with motives for resisting change. (Applause.) I do not know whether it will conciliate them or not. That is not the point to which I am looking. But I know it will call up in their breast motives which will make them the friends of the Land Act. I know that the real defenders of these rights, resistors of that terrible risk of social revolution of which from the highest quarters we have been warned. But, gentlemen, this is not the pressing care of the moment. I admit to be full its extreme impossibility, but I do not think that the responsibility of the Government, and which every Englishman has a right to urge, is that order shall be restored in Ireland. (Applause.) Efforts have been made to hound on the classes against each other in England, and great efforts have been made to divide the owners, the tenants, the labourers on the land against each other. I believe that those efforts have been made, however, with the smallest success—(hear, hear)—but the same efforts for a long time have been devoted to Ireland upon a more false and wild, and more dangerous assumption, and you need see the results. (Cheers.) Let us not fail to take the lesson to heart, and while we so earnestly press with all our force upon the Government to use every legislative and administrative means within its power to restore the blessings of peace and tranquillity for the people of Ireland, let us vigilantly watch lest the application of the same method of procedure to the relation of the classes in England shall envelop us in calamities no dissimilar from those from which at present our unhappy Ireland is suffering. (Tearful and prolonged applause, during which the noble member resumed his seat.)

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the caucus which had supported the Government, though a useful servant, might turn out to be a very dangerous master. As to Ireland, that part of all parts of our empire which is the most difficult to govern, and which is the most likely to be supposed that the Government was too weak to grapple with the evil, and the evil would increase ten-fold, a hundred-fold. It was almost incredible that at this period of our history such a struggle should be witnessed in Ireland, and that the time should be wasted in such a manner. That the Government was absolutely necessary in their minds. From the Opposition they would receive a cordial support when they acted with firmness, vigour, and intelligence. But they were not to be silenced by the importunities of the Opposition, and they would follow their own will. They were not to be deterred from pressing for the administration of the Land Act and the preservation of peace in Ireland by the possibility of consideration that such measures might hurt the presence of our present Administration.

LONDON GOSSIP.
(FROM "TRUTH.")

At the Portsmouth "review," a good many of the senior officers, who have been long associated with the Volunteer force, were absent. This, it is said, arose from a feeling that they had not of late been very well treated by the authorities of the "Honourable House."

General Durnford's Army Regulations give three battalions for a brigade, the brigades of the Portsmouth numbered four, six, and seven to seven regiments each, and this, it seems to be thought, arose from jealousy of volunteer commanding brigades. But it need hardly

with great devotion a soldier suffering small-pox. From contact with the poison, he contracts the disease himself. He is told the rule that a soldier of the corps, while sick, is to forfeit one-third of his pay, the monthly stipend of the devoted nurse is cut down one-third. Is this the way to encourage good nursing?

Lord Fingall is entertaining a large party of visitors at Keshmone Castle. The guests, of course, are the nobles of the county, the "Fairies House" and Navan race meetings. Large parties are also assembled at Dunsany, and at Somerville and Athlumney Houses. The ball at Dunsany is to be a most brilliant effort of hospitality, all the county and many others being bidden. The guests of course are the aristocracy, and are most successfully showing how an occasion can be risen to. Never before did such a halo of social glory surround the "Navan Week."

I have always wondered why people are so anxious to become Barons. A Peerage is scarcely a title, it is an object of ambition to some. The Knighthood of an Order is a personal distinction. But what can it benefit anyone to know that his son and his grandson will be called "Sir?" This title, then, brings no wealth to support it, is an absurdity, and is frequently a hindrance. The late Mr. John Jardine, of Thirlsholme (the Charlsholme of Dandie Dimmont), has died very suddenly at his residence in Dumfriesshire. He was one of the most popular residents in the Border counties, and used to be well known as a sportsman. He was a member of the W. J. Club in 1859, when he not only owned the winning dog (Clive), but also the "runner-up." The grapes from the hot-houses at Arkleton have always been famous, and have often taken prizes at exhibitions in all parts of the county. Mr. Jardine was scarcely less well-known as a breeder of stags.

Walking-sticks ought to have gone out with high heels. These latter provided them with their sole *raison d'être*. Now that heels are worn low, there is no necessity to prop the tottering footsteps of the aristocracy with a cane. And yet there is even now a stoop or slight limp of some kind which is affected by women of fashion. Is it caused by tight-lacing, or is it a kind of crinoline creep? It is not at present obtrusively perceptible, but yet it is unmistakable.

Some of the converts who were expected before conversion are curious. At Middleburgh a recruit explained how he "used to turn black houses into white ones by the aid of 'white-wash.'" At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for twenty-one years, and could not pray without a chew," was converted. At Halifax "a brother said that when he told his wife he had joined the Salvation Army, she called him names, and threw his shield through the window. He and his son got on their knees, and prayed that God would have mercy on his wife, but she would not have anything to do with flying about, but they prayed on, and the next night she came and got herself saved." In Chester-le-Street "there was a man so bad that he went by the name of Charlie Pease; he would come home sometimes so drunk that his wife had to hide his razors, lest he would do a wonderful change of heart and cut his own throat." A brother says, "I used to go to public-houses, and stand on my head on the table, and play my concertina, and dance with my feet against the ceiling, but I am saved now."

Here is an account of a midnight meeting in Manchester:—"The Holy Spirit fell upon the people. The bottom of the temple was packed, there must have been 800 present. Whilst singing the first hymn six converted sinners came to the fountain without any preliminary, and the soldiers of right made follow, and the scene soon baffled description. During the night over 500 laid their all on the altar. A large number fell under the power, and had to be removed. No wonder that the saints should dance, as they did, for joy. Old and young alike were everywhere, and the songs sang, some shouted, some clapped their hands." We left the temple at five in the morning, better both in body and soul than we were when the meeting began."

That Carlyle was an amiable man no one ever supposed, even before his Reminiscences and his Diary were published. According to the concurrent testimony of all who knew him, he was a disagreeable human being as he ever wrote a book and lectured mankind on their duties. In private life he was utterly indifferent to the feelings of others, morose, proud, ill-bred, envious, and ever complaining because his food did not suit him. His utterance of his feelings to his contemporaries was therefore, no revelation except to those who have only been able to judge the man by his books. But I cannot help being amused at the flutter in the mutual admiration dove-cot produced by the publication of his opinions upon many literary subjects. He was not to be had in contact. Each generation has its own literary celebrities. Whilst they are alive, either their friends unduly exalt them, in order to share in a humble way in their notoriety, or, being satellites of other stars, they privately revile them. After they die, their reputations are assumed, their opinions are formed; everything that tells against them is suppressed, whilst everything that can be urged in their favour is put prominently forward. Carlyle's sneers, sarcasms, and estimates of Lamb and others are probably as much exaggerated as the eulogies. The just medium lies between the two, and it is well that the public should have both sides.

A party of nearly forty young men, sons of gentlemen residing in all parts of the country, left Bristol last week for New York, to be placed at Minnesota, where they will be placed as pupils in the well-known American farmer's school, and are under the charge of the Rev. F. Priddy, Vicar of West Cartprey, who has been induced to promote this emigration in the success which has followed a similar placing out of several of his own relatives.

Perhaps the most ridiculous Company that has of late appeared in the Zoological Record is the "Zoological Society of the Public." The Company are invited to subscribe £10,000 to buy a burial place for "pet animals, dogs, cats, and little birds." The Company boasts of three directors, a banker, a solicitor, a broker and a secretariat, and "as a commercial success it will be seen that the prospects of the Zoological Society are bright, and will bring about immediate returns," for it has been established "meant a want" which, in this great metropolis of four million souls, has been pressed upon us by many people." The only figures given to surprise me, for any one so easily to be surprised, is that no Chapin figures in the Prospectus, for any one so easily as to

LADY MOUNT TEMPLE AND PRO-
FESSOR NEWMAN.

It is satisfactory to think that such is being done to remove that reproach of national inhumanity to animals which Miss Anna Parnell has fixed upon the English nation. Ever since Miss Parnell met a hungry cat in Russell-square—at least, we think it was in Russell-square—she is known to have been a vegetarian, and her indignation at the impudence which—leaving its own cats hungry—objects to such sublime displays of vengeance as the cutting off of the tails of cows belonging to farmers who pay rent and the stabbing of Mr. Herbert's lambs as a finish to the murder of the poor cat, has been a lesson to all. There is no doubt that there is plenty of room for reformation in this as in other respects among us. The particular practice to which Miss Parnell very properly objected, and against which we have ourselves often protested, that of leaving domestic animals unprovided for food, is a practice which is indeed deliberate cruelty, but a very reprehensible thoughtlessness. Pigeon shooting is blamed by other people besides Mr. Spurgeon. There are persons who have no objection whatever to field sports, and who would not have been likely to be present at a coursing meeting, while there are others who having once attended have never been able to bring themselves to see another. Plenty of barbarous acts against animals are committed among us out of drunken brutality, in fits of rage, or in mere wantonness. It is not wise to have any less intention of laughing at humanitarians, who often do very serious and excellent work. But as the fringe of every body of serious workers there almost always exists a certain number of well-meaning crocheteers, who do not succeed in being much else than the "little old women" who have made their appearance during the last few days in attitudes eccentric enough. The correspondence which we published yesterday between Lady Mount-Temple and Professor F. W. Newman is funny enough; a proposal for a Zoological Zoology, and a reply in which the whole lies before us, though not possessing quite the same literary interest, is as possible still funnier. Lady Mount-Temple has, it seems, become a vegetarian; and she applies to the professor for confirmation in the faith. Neither the formation of the human teeth nor wisdom, nor the physiological proofs as vegetarians are wont to call them, seems to have converted Lady Mount-Temple. She has a laudable desire to make man less savage and beasts more comfortable, and thinks that vegetarianism would do it. But Mr. Weller from wishing for the abolition of death because of the inconvenience likely to result to another trade, seems to weigh on her. But she thinks that after all animals in a vegetarian world would be certainly fatter, and perhaps happier and more useful than those that are wont to be without shoeing, and clothing, and combing us." So she appeals for guidance. Professor Newman is fully equal to the occasion, though he does not use all the arguments that he might have used. Lady Mount-Temple's fears for the future of the world are not very extensive. Possibly every for the rich and vulcanite for the poor open up a cheerful prospect even if the produce of existing animals were wholly tabooed. But the Professor does not go that length. "The skins" (and therefore presumably the horns) "are necessary for the world," he says; he is told, "as good for leather as others." So, too, we may suppose the contemplative tortoise, gathered to his long-lived fathers after a century or two, would not object to combs being fashioned from his shell. Nor would it be necessary to wait for the time when the musteloid and ursine born in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) who would "drop in" like leashes in the interval. Milk and wool are allowable on vegetarian principles, so cows and sheep would continue to have reason for existence. Nay, more, we are to go back to bullocks. "The best of us seem to be rather hard on Suffolk Punches and Clydesdales and other cart horses who must go out of existence to make room for Professor Newman's bullocks—but all reforms involve hardship to somebody. We are not to shoot birds, let alone leave the little blackbirds to the high divine dexterity. This is we must confess, something of what a great man called a staggerer; and we should rather like to know what Lady Mount-Temple thought of it. The divine dexterity of the hawk, the workmanlike habits of the shrike, the modest abstemious habits of the other little birds, just as good and no more necessary to the world, than the high divine dexterity of the hawk (even with the contingent advantage which Mr. Newman points out of "flying to our bosoms as protectors") will not be so very much better than the first in which he now is, and in which the divine dexterity of the keeper nails up the hawk to the bars of his cage. We are not to leave the little blackbirds to the high divine dexterity of the hawk, and the little blackbirds and fishes. We do not mean to argue that it is merciful to eat salmon and wild duck in order to save them from otters and sea-eagles; that would be a paralagism of the other way. But really the last stage of the little blackbirds is to be left to the high divine dexterity of the hawk (even with the contingent advantage which Mr. Newman points out of "flying to our bosoms as protectors") will not be so very much better than the first in which he now is, and in which the divine dexterity of the keeper nails up the hawk to the bars of his cage. We are not to leave the little blackbirds to the high divine dexterity of the hawk, and the little blackbirds and fishes. We do not mean to argue that it is merciful to eat salmon and wild duck in order to save them from otters and sea-eagles; that would be a paralagism of the other way. 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The authorities at Scotland-yard have received from M. Perlet, the head of the police bureau at Calais, the process-verbal of a mysterious occurrence on the Great Northern Railway of France, between Calais and London, which took place on the morning of March 10, at about 9.45 in the morning, he received a despatch from the chef de gare at Fretuham informing him that the body of a young man had been found upon the rails of the railway, upon reaching the station. Upon reaching the station, where the body had been discovered he saw that the two feet of the deceased had been crushed, and that the legs were badly crushed below the knee, and that the body had been inflicted by the passing train, but that there were also wounds upon the head which could not have been caused in this manner. Found and about where the body was lying upon the rails, and also upon the sides of the metals. Near at hand there was lying a felt hat broken at the top and besmeared with blood. The dead man was dressed in a bluish-coloured coat, with a white shirt and a white necktie, and his shoes opened at the front and double-breasted. His clothes were new. He also wore buttons on a white shirt a new flannel undershirt, and

(FROM "TRUTH.")

This, it is said, arose from the fact that they had not of late been consulted by the authorities of the Government.

Through the Army Regulations governing the formation of a brigade, the number of battalions numbered four, six, or eight, and the regiments each, and this, it is thought, arose from jealousy of the standing brigades. But it need not be so.

The Times

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 13-14, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The Conservative campaign at Liverpool is being conducted, at all events, with a great show of vigour. Considering the limited and cautious character of the plan of operations unfolded by Lord Salisbury in his opening speech, there appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of oratorical ammunition. After the salvos of the previous day, the leaders of the party came out again in force, and with no visible diminution of spirit. At Thursday night's meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association, the Opposition were to learn a lesson from their rivals in the management of their political artillery. It seldom happens at Liberal demonstrations that there is a deliberate waste of power. The Conservatives at Liverpool have piled up masses of speeches which, however able they may have been, must have strained the attention even of partisan audiences, and when printed in the newspapers must have been too much for a great number of readers. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on two successive days, forced into the background the performances of several of their followers, who might have found opportunities of doing good service to their party at another place and another time. When the two chiefs had so much to say, and so freely availed themselves of the opportunity of saying it, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Gibson, Lord Sandon, and others might have been spared the task of coming in at the close with arguments which probably were neither attentively listened to nor adequately reported. The particular phase of the Conservative demonstration which called into exercise the oratorical powers of Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gibson on Thursday night was not highly favourable to the development of those cautious and moderate qualities which at the present moment would be most advantageous to and becoming in the leaders of the Opposition. Whatever may be thought of that curious phenomenon, the Conservative working man, the existence of which was once stoutly denied by Liberals, but which has assuredly never been wanting in Liverpool and some other Lancashire towns, it must be admitted that the conception of Conservatism calculated to attract a large democratic audience is not likely to be distinguished by any excess of caution and reserve. When Lord Salisbury was commenting on Thursday night with some severity upon the conduct of the Government, one of the audience in the gallery called out, "Give it 'em hot!" Though the Conservative leader declared himself unwilling to oblige his friends in this regard, he was influenced—perhaps insensibly—by the atmosphere and the scene. Not only Lord Salisbury, but Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson joined in their criticisms upon the political situation on Thursday far more acrimoniously than was apparent in the speeches of the previous day.—Times.

The *Daily News* says:—Lord Salisbury very explicitly acknowledged on Thursday night that the relative importance of public meetings and of Parliament has changed. The authority of the latter is decreasing; that of the former is increasing. He made profession of what a few years ago he would probably and unjustly have denounced as a theory of systematised demagoguery. We are not finding fault with him and his colleagues because they appeal to their people out of doors; on the contrary, we congratulate them on the change which has taken place in their policy and their practice, no matter how this change may have been brought about. They are quite right in their recognition of the fact that Parliament can no longer be managed by a privileged class, and that the party which refuses to take into its councils the public out of doors, and even the humblest class of that public, will find that it has mistaken its reckoning. But we are not noticing, first, the interesting historical fact that the House of Commons has taken place, and next, the fact, scarcely less interesting, that the Conservatives have rushed to accept the new conditions with all the convert's impassioned zeal. The Conservative leaders seem now to go beyond anything the Radicals ever dreamed of. They reserve themselves for public meetings. They seem inclined virtually to drop Parliament altogether. We hear but little of the eloquence of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords; nor does Salisbury in the House of Commons with more than an occasional piece of formality in the shape of a speech towards the close of a great debate. But we hear of the Conservatives in their strength and with all their earnestness when we are told that they are going down to the country for something which is described not inappropriately as a great Conservative campaign. They take the field in Lancashire, or some other county. To use an American phrase, they "go on the rampage" in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, or some other such building. They denounce this or that political organization amongst the Liberals, as calculated to supersede or subvert the authority of Parliament, and in the same breath they call upon their own followers to "organize, organize, organize," in order that they may be able to bring a political pressure to bear which shall overwhelm the Liberal Government and the majority of the House of Commons. We do not say that there is anything unfair in this, and most assuredly we do not say that there is anything in it of which the Liberals, regarded merely as a party, have the slightest reason to complain. The more discussion there is of whatever kind the better for them. But it is remarkable that while denouncing the Birmingham Caucus and Northern Radicalism Lord Salisbury not only endeavours to bring undue pressure upon Parliament, but has deliberately formulated a theory of popular agitation which a few years ago he would have denounced as demagogic and revolutionary.

THAT DEAR ELEPHANT.

The tender interest in that dear elephant, Jumbo, is still kept up. It will bring sales to thousands of English homes when the tale is told that the gentle pachyderm is calmly accommodating himself to life in America, and seems to make himself at

home in his new quarters without the necessity of compulsion. He underwent the hazards and discomforts of the voyage across the Atlantic bravely, and developed a healthy thirst for Irish whisky—a fact which would be worthy of unalloyed congratulation but for the ungenerous disdain for the unwelcome guest of the Cockneys who loved him so much which it betrays. The account of his meeting with his brethren in New York is one of the most pathetic passages we have read for a long time—indeed, quite a piece of genuine sentiment, interpolated amidst the dry pages of contemporary history. He trumpeted joyfully, delicious and soft-hearted beast that he is; his eyes glistened—fancy those mild, small, beady orbs twinkling with affectionate recognition; and his tail absolutely wagged! How interesting this must be to the multitude who patted this huge but lovable pet upon the hind-quarters, or, maybe, the trunk. How it must soothe the pillow of the good gentleman who made him a present of White-stable oysters, and what a throng of emotions it must call up in the bosom of the charitable lady who wove a wreath of spring flowers for his cage. Sweet Jumbo! The more one reads of his meeting with those blustering, stuck-up Yankee elephants the more one is pleased, and the more one's patriotism is stimulated. Their trunks, we are informed, caressed each other like hands. This serpentine endowment is new in natural history; but, after this gracious display, Jumbo recollected himself, stood upon his dignity, and grunted and blowed like a naturalised John Bull. There is a female elephant in Mr. Barham's collection who rejoices in the pretty but inapposite name—that is to say, inapposite for a Republic-of-the-Queen? and she has a baby the size of a pony. Our stately British favourite, who is a first-class constructor, has been introduced to the spot, but scorned to notice the baby. Sly Jumbo! It is consolatory to hear that we may expect to see him back again, but not until October. From April to October is six months—a long time to keep us in an agony of suspense. We all respect Mr. Barham, but this is unkind on his part.—*Evening Standard.*

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN LANCASHIRE.

A great meeting was held in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Thursday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Working Men's Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury pointed to the fact of the subjects brought before the House of Commons of the present Parliament being entirely different from those which were set before the people at the last election as a proof of the necessity of a second House in the Legislature, and of the need of a better model of a second Chamber than the House of Lords. He vindicated the action of their Lordships in instituting an inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, the result of which, he said, had justified their proceedings. In continuing, Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Gladstone was introducing the Land Act he compared the Irish landlord to a man who had been a slave. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it—laughter and cheers—but it reminded me of a certain fact—that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but however that may be, what I want you to consider is what would his father or what would anybody else have thought, if that question of compensation had been handed over to an impartial or judicial man, but, say, to some fanatic abolitionist, or, say, actually to some of the men who had been thought the right of scandalous injustice? Would not a payment of that kind have been considered one of the gravest imputations that could have been made against the Minister of the day? Well, he said, that was the Ministry perfectly well knew that one of the principal imputations was against the method in which they had exercised this particular patronage. In the course of the debates they had always expressed their entire willingness to submit to any committee their own particular action, and yet, when it came to the test, Mr. Forster revived this almost obsolete privilege in order to protect himself from examination. (Cries of "Shame.") It is possible that we may hear some explanation of the case that I have not yet heard. But it does seem to me to give an explanation of the strange consistency with which the Government followed this suicidal policy of trying to prevent the House of Commons from having the right to inquire. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to say a word with respect to the allegation that our action has been the result of class prejudice. There is nothing that the Liberals are more fond of saying than that the desire of the rights of property is a question of class prejudice. I, on the contrary, maintain that not only is the defence of the rights of property a matter that concerns the whole community, but that it more truly concerns the struggling and the industrious classes than the holders of landed property. (Loud cheers.) Every industrious man hopes to lay aside something by which his old age can be supported; and he will not be satisfied until he has secured the means of life in case he should be taken away. The protection that to him is infinitely more important than the mere fraction which any law you can pass can take away from the pockets of the rich. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone talks of it being a question of pious tales—I think he said—long rent rolls. It is not a question of long rent rolls. The few people who possess in Ireland long rent rolls, I have no doubt, will adequately take care of themselves; or at all events their sufferings, though they may be unjustly pressed, will not be comparable to the sufferings of those who have not got long rent rolls to protect them. (Cheers.) The people who are really to be pitied are the small proprietors—(hear, hear)—men who have laid by a small amount of money by a life of labour and exertion, by industry, by enterprise, by success in their particular vocations. They are men who were induced by the deliberate action of Parliament itself to invest in Irish land. (Cheers.) Parliament did for Ireland what it did for no other part of the country—it offered to them an indisputable title to the land; it undertook to guarantee the goodness of the title to the land of which it disposed, and having allured these men by these pretences into investing in the security it had offered to them the result of that labour and self-denial of their whole lifetime, it comes down in the end to invent a new law of property never heard of before, and cuts away one quarter—and very often more—of the property that these men had accumulated. (Cries of "Shame.") Don't tell me that the House of Lords is showing jealousy for the robbery which has been inflicted—(cheers)—on those unhappy and most injured men, and has been actuated only by sympathy for the grievances of the very rich. There is another ground on which these attacks on property are of interest to the whole community. These proceedings entirely destroy all confidence. Supposing—I will take the case of the investments of a foreign country—supposing Parliament has guaranteed the holders of the property in Indian railways a certain interest, say 5 per cent. The Government has guaranteed that; and, supposing the Government suddenly discovered that this was an

outrage on the rights of the Indian people and the Indian taxpayers, and said that the guarantee that it had pronounced of 5 per cent. should be cut down to 4 per cent. You can understand that beyond the great injustice that this would inflict, it would absolutely prevent all investments in Indian securities for the future. (Cheers.) Precisely that same thing has taken place in Ireland. There is nothing you hear more common than that the resources of Ireland are tremendous, if only they be developed. There are fertile fields, there are abundant rivers, there are splendid fisheries. I believe there are coal mines and forests. There are means of development that requires nothing but capital to develop it, and capital, remember, means the support of labour, the support of the industrial classes. (Cheers.) And why cannot it support it better? Why does it avoid Ireland, as a place more dangerous, more fatal, than any of the South American Republics? Because Parliament has tampered again and again with the rights of property. (Cheers.) Were the owners of land in Ireland for some time—(cheers, and cries of "Go on")—but I have done it because I am earnestly anxious to bring home to you the deep conviction that is present to my own mind, and more to the minds of the whole country, and more to the minds of the whole country, that this respect for the sanctity of property, on which the whole of our civil constitution rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the eminent interest of the very rich. On the contrary, it depends upon it, and it is the interest of all classes of society, if we desire prosperity and progress; if we desire the promotion of civilisation; if we desire the maintenance of tranquillity and peace; if we desire the extension of the property of the poor, and the opportunity to those which Ireland displays at the present moment—we should support, and earnestly support, those who contend for the rights of property. (Cheers.) Let me turn to other matters. The question is whether the cry has been raised in this House, which I most heartily concur, to the duties which are incumbent upon this country in its relations to the colonies and to foreign lands. (Cheers.) Now, in expressing my sentiments upon this subject, a man is not to be misled by the misapprehension, or, at least, to be misapprehended. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a very convenient thing to say that anybody who stands up for the honour of England, or desires to maintain a position of equality, wishes to maintain a position of equality, and to banish the blessings of peace from the world, or is indifferent to the horrors of war. But I maintain that the whole course of history and of our contemporary events shows the contrary, and that the man who wishes to maintain a position of equality, and to banish the horrors of war, who allows other countries thoroughly to understand that while we deeply and earnestly value peace, we are not prepared to sacrifice peace for the sake of a few acres of land, and who is not prepared to allow our interests to be disregarded—(cheers)—or our honour to be contemned. Mr. Bright recently told you—(groans)—that the great honour of the present Government was that they were a peace Government. Well, any ship that chooses to run out of its appointed course, and out of the passage which it is its duty to perform, into the nearest harbour can find the blessings of a great calm. (Cheers.)

The question, however, is whether we should honourably earned. I do not say but that it is the greatest privilege to a Ministry if it can point to a great calm which has been attained without sacrificing anything of the position of the country. (Cheers.) But to point to a great calm as a proof of the merits of your foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but very ignorant man. (Laughter.) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the seas. She has charged herself with the responsibility of the world, and she has done it. (Cheers.) But to point to a great calm as a proof of the merits of your foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but very ignorant man. (Laughter.) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the seas. 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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 17-18, 1882.

AN INTERESTING CAPTIVE.

Like Mr. Parnell, Cetewayo, it appears, is a prisoner of parole of the English Government. Mr. Gorst is anxious to know how long he will continue to be so, and entered on Monday night a vigorous plea in favour of his release. The Zulu ex-King is about to pay a visit to our shores under highly remarkable circumstances. He will come to us not exactly as a State guest or as a State captive. He will be in the custody of the representatives of the Queen, and will be conveyed to England as the national prisoner. It is possible that his appearance among us may excite some show of popular interest, but what significance, imperial or domestic, is to be attached to the event? Is Cetewayo coming here to see us, or in order that we shall see him? Whatever view may be taken of his visit, the superficial objections to it are not removed. The contemplation of our civilisation is not likely to intensify in practice the devotion which Cetewayo professes to the English Crown. On the other hand, however much he may minister to our amusement, it is no more likely to make us converts to his views on society, religion, and other matters than it is unreasonably to adopt ours. These topics were only incidentally touched upon in Monday night's discussion. Mr. Gorst was satisfied with making out a strong *prima facie* case against the continued imprisonment of the dethroned Zulu monarch. The Prime Minister fully admitted his argument, but showed very plainly that the unconditional release of Cetewayo would certainly, at the present moment, be premature, and might be dangerous. The restoration of Cetewayo to his throne is held to be not so irksome as many people may suppose. He is, said Mr. Gladstone, "on parole within certain local limits." The affairs of Zululand are now in a transitional state, and a permanent settlement has still to be arranged. Mr. Gorst summed up the position, so far as Cetewayo is affected by it, in two alternative hypotheses. Either, he said, the ex-King of the Zulus was without friends among his former subjects—in which case his release could do no harm; or the Zulus were unanimously longing for his restoration, in which case we could not do better than try to govern them by giving them back their Sovereign, who would be our most valuable instrument and ally. These two suppositions are not, as Mr. Gladstone showed, mutually exclusive of the possibilities of the case. Instead of provoking the universal dislike, or commanding the universal adhesion, of the Zulus, Cetewayo may be supported by one section and resisted by others. If that assumption should prove correct, his reappearance in his own country might be the signal for an outbreak of civil war. There are limits, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, to the expediency of undoing what the predecessors of the present Government thought fit to do. The Cabinet found Cetewayo captive on their accession to office, and were confronted by the establishment of a new system in Zululand. The state of that country is now the subject of an official inquiry, and when the Report is ready Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will decide how to act. Till then they can only assure the public that Cetewayo shall be treated with due regard to his dignity, and that the question of his release shall be carefully considered. Mr. Gorst thus gained all he wanted, and was naturally well content to withdraw his Resolution.—Standard.

HOUSE RENT IN LONDON AND PARIS.

An eminent French economist has been commenting on the excessive rise of house-rents in Paris. A similar complaint has been often heard of late years from Londoners who have not the rare good fortune to be landlords. The cost of lodging in the British as in the French metropolis has been largely augmented within memory. Houses in the best quarters have doubled and trebled in value. When, however, M. Leroy Beaulieu's figures are examined Londoners will have no difficulty in perceiving that they enjoy an advantage over Parisians of equivalent circumstances. To some wealthy Englishmen, ambitious of social distinction, twenty or thirty streets and squares, if so many compose the town. A map of London for them resembles a map of Africa. Vast portions present to their imaginations the aspect of irreclaimable desert. The habitable region is habitable only by comparison. Huge expanses of it are excluded from selection. Often a street is permissible while others running into and out of it, which would seem to the uninitiated even more desirable, are impossible. Sometimes a thoroughfare is lawful ground, and elsewhere, on one side, Fashionable London is a thing of strips and patches, with rich and costly estates here and there. The difference between London and Paris is that the Londoner who cannot be or does not care to be fashionable has the alternative of lodging cheaply. Fashion is abandoning districts it once favoured has not been able to deprive them of the substantial qualities which the wealth brought in its train impressed upon them. House-rent in those parts is actually lower than it was thirty years ago, while the houses have lost none of their essential merits as

homes. New quarters have sprung up, endowed with the incidents of fresh air and garden ground, made accessible by modern facilities of communication, and with rents kept moderate by a competition proportioned to the elastic surface they cover. Even on the borderland of fashion, or winding in and out of its inner sanctuaries, dwellings may be discovered to suit the means of those whose associations or tastes incline them to dwell beside the rose without defraying the charges of tending and watering it. If, then, London rents in some situations are as exorbitant as in Paris, the result here is due for the most part to a sentimental constraint under which the Londoners who pay them are pleased to put themselves. They are not compelled to live in Park-lane or Carlton-house-terrace, or Belgrave and Eaton Squares, or Mayfair. Bloomsbury contains houses as spacious and solid, and Highgate and Denmark-hill grass and flowers and ancient cedars. Regent's-park abounds in pleasant terraces actually closer to the centre of social gaiety than various monotonous localities which fashion is good enough to tolerate. For the rich or middle classes no great city either in Europe or in America offers so wide a choice of residences as London. Houses of the same characteristics in structure and size are always on hand everywhere at rents of every degree. He whom his own estimate or that of others requires to pay £500 or £1,000 a year for his house need not be balked in his liberal ambition. A very similar article is available at a third or fourth of the amount for others whose social obligations are less exacting. For Parisians of corresponding ranks house-rents are less accommodating. A generation back Paris resembled the present fashionable quarters of London in the juxtaposition of cheap and dear dwellings. The more exclusive streets were intersected and elbowed by modest lanes. In mansions tenanted in their lower stories by the rich and illustrious, artisans and students occupied the attics. The Empire cleared away the alleys so far as its influence extended. The capitalists who worked on the lines which Baron Haussmann and his less despotic successors laid down built palaces of a grandeur demanding rents that only prodigals or millionaires can properly pay. Often they had no option as to the kind of secure to be created. When they had they doubtless preferred the sumptuous to the humble fabrics, for the reasons Mr. Leroy Beaulieu gives. There is, too, a custom in these things. The genius of the locality is as strong with Parisian capitalists investing their millions of francs in architecture as with their tenants. It probably does not occur to the purchaser of a plot of ground in the fashionable quarter of Paris that he might make a greater profit from his property by raising half-a-dozen small houses in place of a single mansion. Gradually enormous edifices are monopolizing not merely the former fashionable quarter, but spaces devoted previously to gardens, and others which were once distinctly plebeian. Boulevards with huge structures, rented, if not by persons with social pretensions, by none who cannot pay high terms, are fast invading regions hitherto the homes of artisans and small shopkeepers. A two-edged consequence may be anticipated, and M. Leroy Beaulieu points it out. The widening of the area marked out by the magnificence of the houses as a reminder for the rich must tend to a reduction of rents in favour of that class. Landlords will have to compete for tenants instead of tenants for landlords. For the moment, until a new flood of wealth and extravagance in Europe brings a fresh tide of customers, interminable stretches of additional boulevards and avenues threaten a glut in the Paris market for palaces. On the other hand, the working classes and the middle classes are likely to be the more cramped for the benefit their social superiors seem about to derive. The multiplication of luxurious abodes means a diminution of those of a more modest order relatively, and, perhaps, absolutely also. The remedy is obvious: If the mansions of the wealthy leave no room within radius of a mile or two from the Madeleine for low-rented apartments, the evicted professional man or clerk should migrate to a distance of three miles or four miles. Londoners adopt the alternative as much from pleasure as necessity. A middle-class Londoner thinks it no hardship to come to his regular business or his occasional amusements from a remote suburb. A Londoner, when he has finished the labour of the day, goes home to remain there till the labour of the next day commences. If the habits of English middle-class life resembles those of Parisian middle-class life, Camberwell, and Camden Town, and Bayswater, and Islington would lose two-thirds of their inhabitants. A Parisian separated from his afternoon and evening *cari* on the fashionable boulevard, and his promenade on the Champs Elysées, by an interval of half the town condenses himself as an exile. In course of time he will have to consent to the banishment. But he struggles against a change which is for him a parting of soul and body. Rather than acquiesce patiently in a migration which signifies a surrender of the easy diversions of outdoor existence, he submits to a rent as much above his means as is the accommodation it procures below the standard of comfort he needs and ought to enjoy.—Times.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

To give peace and prosperity to Ireland should be our endeavour; at the same time we must be cautious with experiments that may only bring more hate and distress upon ourselves. And precisely that may be the upshot of success with a scheme of peasant proprietorship. In what way, for one, it becomes visible as soon as we ask what it is that keeps the whole turmoil alive in Ireland. The answer of course is, hatred of landlordism and hatred of English rule. But if the State becomes landlord (and under any possible plan of peasant proprietorship it will at least seem to be landlord), all this detestation will be concentrated upon English rule, its representatives and administrators. That, at any rate, is to be expected. For the State must collect its dues in bad seasons as well as good, in unprosperous and in fruitful districts alike; and Land Leagues will still exist "to watch the operation of the new law," and it will be strange indeed if, with such objects in view as they avow, these societies abandon the tactics which in two years

have brought the Greatest Statesman of his Age into a condition of acknowledged dependency. In Ireland the State is hated for attempting to enforce landlord rights when it does so on behalf of private individuals as an impartial, quite disinterested, even involuntary exception of law. How, then, will the State here in Ireland when it becomes landlord, agent, process-server, sheriff, and "brutal soldiery" all in one? It is very necessary to ask these questions in time. For we may depend upon it there will be bad seasons as well as good; the rent or annuity paid to the State will not be easier to provide than the rent paid to landlords; and Agitation will still be at work with the old purpose of making "no rent" a means of forcing England to let Ireland go. The Anti-rent agitators have won much already; they will hail with delight these schemes of peasant proprietorship, undoubtedly with the hope and expectation of winning more and triumphing more. How have the Irish tenantry been enabled to struggle through bad years hitherto? By the remission of rent, and only by the remission of rent; except when it has become necessary to supplement that form of relief by public subscriptions of food and money. But when the landlords are expropriated, who is to make this remission in bad years? The State: there would be no help for it. For the State will stand in the place of the landlord, and will be expected to remit sooner and more handsomely. Then "arrears" must be looked for; and, in Ireland, the State will be in no better position to evict for arrears on its own account than on behalf of individual proprietors. This brings us to the contemplation of another much-discussed project, springing from an established system of peasant proprietorship, and one which no ingenuities of legislation can provide against. Remission and arrears will almost certainly be taken hold of for party purposes. The contention of parties has grown keener every day and is likely to grow more keen in the immediate future. It is one of the blessings of an extended suffrage that the Irish vote has become almost as disturbing, as commanding a factor in English as in American politics. Let a bad season in Ireland coincide with the near approach of a general election, or any severe party crisis, and Irish distresses will not be very pressing to call up the State to demand remission of payments to the Ours or to determine the Ins that it must be granted. And no matter whether the move is made by one party or the other; its opponent will hardly dare to say nay, if there is any ground of plausibility for the move to go upon. Upon this danger we need not enlarge. It will be seen on five minutes' reflection that here is a sort of traffic in which the Irish agitators, as well as the Ours and Ins, are pretty sure to engage at every opportunity, and that it must prove dangerous and demoralizing in the highest degree.—St. James's Gazette.

MONEY-LENDERS AND BORROWERS.

As the charge against the Marquis of Huntly is *sub judice*, we are estopped from commenting on the facts or merits of the case; but we may refer to an observation made by the Lord Mayor at the last hearing. If a man obtains money by a pretence that he knows to be fundamentally false, he is guilty of an unlawful act. But probably the Lord Mayor intended to suggest that the principle of *caveat emptor* is applicable to the business of money-lending, and that a lender who makes a false statement—if, for example, he makes a false statement as to the description of the thing he is selling, he acts unlawfully. But the grossest puffery on the part of the borrower will naturally try to get higher interest by the pretence that the security is not so good as the borrower asserts. But if the borrower does not make a fundamentally false statement, ought he to be liable to prosecution for pulling the value of the security down? The lender should be allowed to virtually say to the borrower—"I shall not take the trouble to test the value of the security you offer. If you deceive me I shall prosecute you." It would probably be better for the law to treat the money-lender as it does the doctor, who is not to be except for positive and fundamental false pretences. There have been cases of persons who lend on bills of sale at prodigious rates prosecuting the borrowers for alleged false statements of points upon which the lenders could have readily obtained accurate information; and in some of these cases it has been manifest that the object of the criminal procedure was to enforce the payment of the lender's claim. Besides, it is not difficult to deceive the money-lender, because he knows that if the security is first-class and without flaw, the borrower can obtain the loan at the market rate, and without having to hawk his security from office to office.—Evening Standard.

A LANSHIRE ELECTION ACCIDENT.

A few days ago, in the arrangements for an election of guardians, policemen were employed to deliver voting-papers to the ratepayers of Kirkham, a little town in the heart of the Lancashire. One of the officers, having knocked at the door of a cottage standing a short distance off the highway, was confronted by a middle-aged woman, who, seeing him, placed her arms akimbo, and said: "Nas then I wud are ta after mas? Wod does ta meon? Tha's nowt ta do here this toime. Goon thy ways an' tak thy summonses some-where else; for aw can tell thee as nother me nor my mon's bin drunk for aboon a week, sood as get out with thy pappers, an' tak 'em some-where else." As the amazed policeman made no sign of departure, she shouted wrathfully, "Does ta yer? Be af wi' tha," and, turning round suddenly, she grasped a broom handle, upon which the officer dropped the voting-paper on the threshold, and directly hurried away.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess. The attendance was very thin, and as several of the Ministers were not in their places most of the questions of which notice had been given had to be postponed. Mr. C. Lewis asked the Attorney-General whether Mr. Parnell could be rearrested under the provisions of the new law, and whether if a new warrant were needed it must not be for a new offence; but the Attorney-General said he had received no adequate notice of the question, and desired that it might be postponed until Tuesday.

ARMY BILL.

The Army (Annual) Bill was passed through Committee, and several amendments were moved by Mr. Sexton. On one of them—extending the liability of soldiers to maintain their wives and children—there was a prolonged conversation. Mr. Sexton urged in support of it that it was identical with a proposal made by Mr. F. Taylor some years ago, when it was supported by a large number of members now sitting on the Ministerial side. He also pointed out that 13 members of the present Ministry had voted for it. Mr. Childers admitted that it was a matter which required very careful consideration, and he undertook that it should be fully examined before next year, and on a division the Clause was negatived by 116 to 19.

CETEWAYO.

On the order for going into Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. Gorst brought forward the case of Cetewayo, and moved an address to the Crown praying for his immediate release from captivity. In support of his motion, he re-iterated that the Zulu war was not a necessary war as unjust and unnecessary as it was forced on Cetewayo, and that he had never been unfriendly to the English power. He contended also the statement that he had been a criminal and a traitor to his people, and replying to the objection that his release would disturb the settlement of Zululand, he read extracts from the recent Blue-book, illustrating the bloodshed and anarchy which he contended at present prevailed in Zululand, and which he said the British resident was powerless. Either we ought to leave Zululand alone, or we should interfere with such effect as would preserve peace and order there; but by keeping Cetewayo in confinement we virtually made ourselves responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the country.

Mr. W. FOWLER, in seconding the motion, eulogised the capacities of Cetewayo—the general mildness of his rule, and his friendliness to the English power. He contended that he would be rapidly accepted as ruler, and would restore to tranquillity, and in reply to the objection urged by Lord Chelmsford that his release would be followed by the re-establishment of the Zulu army, he pointed out that the conditions might be imposed on him in this respect.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government was not at issue with the motion on any matter of principle, but he contended that the question was not yet ripe for decision by the House, much less for any interference by the House of Commons. The interests of South Africa, and especially of Zululand, must be the determining consideration, not the justice or injustice of the Zulu war; and the Government, as yet, had not sufficient information to enable them to come to a conclusion. He admitted that the present condition of Zululand was not satisfactory, but the authorities were not by any means agreed as to the arrangements which would be the best for the country. It was certain that Cetewayo, if released, would be a power in the country, but it was not so certain that he would be accepted unanimously by the people. The Government could not take a step of this kind without consulting the authorities, and weighing all opinions. Sir H. Bulwer was charged to make all inquiries and to act as a mediator, so to speak, between different opinions; and under the circumstances he hoped that the motion would not be pressed, as it would do no good and might do harm.

Sir H. HOLLAND said he had always opposed the Zulu war as unjust, but he was not prepared to assent to Cetewayo's return to Zululand, and he hoped also that the Government would recognise their intention of bringing him to England.

Mr. GORST intimated his willingness to withdraw the motion, and after some remarks from Sir D. Wedderburn and Mr. Alderman Fowler in favour of the restoration of Cetewayo, the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

INSECURITY OF THEATRES.

Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND next called attention to the dangers which threaten the theatre-going public from the insufficiency of the powers possessed by the authorities over the arrangements of theatres and music-halls, and the laxity with which they are exercised. Unless steps were immediately taken to provide proper exits and necessary appliances against fire, the capacity might be made the catastrophe at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, and he moved for a Select Committee to consider the subject.

Sir W. HARCOURT contended that the existing legislation was sufficient if it were put into operation. The Metropolitan Board of Works had power to call on the managers of these places to put them in such a condition as would insure the safety of the public, and if they refused they could be taken to court. Captain Shaw had been directed to make a report on every theatre in London, and 18 of them had been reported on; but to appoint a Select Committee would paralyse the action of the Board.

Sir H. SALT said he agreed that the responsibility should be left on the Metropolitan Board, but hoped the Home Secretary would continue to put pressure on it. Speaking from his own personal experience, he knew that in many theatres sufficient exits were provided, but the great point was to bring them to the knowledge of the public.

Mr. COWEN thought that similar precautions should be taken in regard to churches and other places in which the public were accustomed to assemble, and Mr. Macfarlane held that the authorities had been culpably lax.

The motion was then withdrawn, and after a short conversation between Mr. SCLATER-BUTCH and Mr. Childers in reference to the fires in Woolver Forest the House went into Committee. Supply, and was engaged until a late hour on the Army Estimates.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE LISTING OF THE 100-TON GUNS.

Experiments in rehearsal of the landing of the 100-ton guns at Gibraltar and Malta were made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday. The ingenious Colonel Inglis is designing for the purpose by Colonel Inglis is now complete. It is constructed for the most part of materials in hand for other uses, chiefly the iron beams employed in the fortifications, and, although massive, is of a very simple character. In order to meet the peculiarities of the landing-stage where the guns have to be dismasted, the weight of the apparatus and its load has been distributed over a very broad basis, and a counterpoise has been provided in the shape of 100 tons of railway iron. One of the 100-ton guns was brought alongside the wharf where the crane stands, and the weapon was raised with ease by sixty artillerists working at a capstan on an elevated platform in rear of the gun. Every part of the gear acted efficiently. Without further trial it will be sent out in advance of the guns to the Mediterranean.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINNERS CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager-Marchioness of Ely, and her Majesty, with her Royal Highnesses, walked and drove this morning. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out yesterday afternoon and again this morning, attended by Captain Waller. Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh, who are staying at Cumberland Lodge, visited the Queen yesterday. Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Churchill as lady in waiting. Lady Churchill and the Hon. Victor Spencer have left the Castle.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Monday from Sandringham.

Monday's bulletin stated that "Lord Conyngham has passed a good night, and there is no diminution of strength this morning."

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow have sustained a domestic bereavement by the death of their infant son on Sunday morning. The Earl and Countess of Wicklow have left town for Wootley Hall, Yorkshire.

Lord and Lady Haldon have arrived at 5, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner.

Lord and Lady Odo Fitzgibbon and Miss Fitzgerald have arrived at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace for the season.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan have arrived in Manchester on Saturday.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnold de Grey, brother of Lord Walsingham, with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, took place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, dean of Llandaff, assisted by the Rev. Francis Dillon, vicar of Eton, Oxon. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Constance Ponsonby, the Hon. Mabel and Hon. Odette de Grey, Miss Caroline Gore, Miss Violet Ponsonby, and Miss Marjorie Phillips. The Hon. John de Grey acted as best man to his brother.

After the ceremony, which was attended by numerous relations and friends, the bride and bridegroom left St. James's Palace for Merion Hall, Lord Walsingham's country seat in Norfolk, for the honeymoon.

General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., has returned from the Continent and removed to his new family residence, Derby House, Sunbury-on-Thames.

The Countess of Wemyss died on Saturday night at Gosford, Longniddry. The venerable Earl of Wemyss in a most critical condition at Gosford, where all the family were assembled. Lady Wemyss was the fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, and was married in 1817 to Lord Wemyss, with whom she passed 64 years of wedded life. The Earl was born in 1796, and died in 1881, at the age of 85. He and his Countess had seven children and many grandchildren, and of their descendants, as of their progenitors, many of this historic house have served the country in the senate, in diplomacy, and on the battle-field.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

A rumour was current on Monday night that the Government had decided to introduce a fresh Coercion measure for Ireland. This is manifestly conjecture, since there has been no Cabinet meeting during the Easter recess. As far as stated on the eve of the adjournment, the Government had no intention of introducing any such measure at the present time.

It was certain that Cetewayo, if released, would be a power in the country, but it was not so certain that he would be accepted unanimously by the people. The Government could not take a step of this kind without consulting the authorities, and weighing all opinions. Sir H. Bulwer was charged to make all inquiries and to act as a mediator, so to speak, between different opinions; and under the circumstances he hoped that the motion would not be pressed, as it would do no good and might do harm.

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citizens felt that they were honouring themselves by honouring Foreign Ministers. They had present the Minister of Roumania—Prince Ghika. This country prided itself on giving a helping hand to young nations commencing Constitutional Government, and they would, he was sure, join with him in greeting Prince Ghika, and in assuring him of the best wishes of the English people (hear, hear). Roumania had great agricultural and mineral wealth as yet undeveloped, awaiting the construction of railways, and he was sure there would always be in that great commercial city a hearty desire that such development should take place, and a willingness to aid Roumanians in the progress they were making (hear, hear). He would couple also with the toast the name of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires (hear, hear). It is not the first time that our country has been the object of the benevolent sympathy of England. Roumanians remember with gratitude that at an important epoch of their history, when, at the Congress of Paris, Europe decided to give a Constitution to Roumania, it was Lord Clarendon, the illustrious representative of Great Britain, who demanded that the needs and wishes of the people of Roumania should be taken into account (loud cheer). Thanks to the liberty which was then given to Roumania to organise herself according to her own needs, we have been able to advance rapidly in the path of progress and civilisation, and to reach the independence and rank that we occupy now in Europe. (Hear, hear.) To-day another vitally important question for my country occupies the attention of Europe—refer to the regulations for the navigation of the Danube—and it is again on our side of England, who is always at the head of every movement for commercial liberty, that we Roumanians rely for the realisation of our most ardent desire that that great river, which is the most advantageous commercial highway between the East and the West, may be freely open to the flags of all nations without distinction, and that obstacles which still exist upon some points should be entirely suppressed. (Cheers.) I cease now, for fear of trespassing too long on your kind attention, with words of welcome to the Lord Mayor, for the flattering distinction of which I have been by your kindness the object. (Hear, hear.)

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, who spoke in excellent English, returned thanks, and also unavoidably absence abroad of the Chinese Minister, for the high opinion which had been expressed of the ancient civilisation of the Chinese Empire. He cordially agreed with the Lord Mayor as to the importance of friendly relations between the East and the West, and admitted that diplomats played a great part in maintaining such relations. But their efforts were not alone sufficient. Other means were needed, and amongst those was the necessity of being able to understand each other's languages. He was sure that, realising that fact, and were studying foreign languages, and more especially English, for with England they had the most extensive commercial relations. He could bear witness to the cordiality of these relations and of the goodwill they induced, for since their Legation had been established in London, China had been happily visited by a terrible famine which had been greatly alleviated by aid from the City of London. The Chinese Minister in China and his predecessor, He desired to acknowledge with gratitude the aid China had received in establishing her present gratifying relations with other countries from several European governments, and one of the principal was sitting here (Dr. Macartney). Chinese were studying English, but it was equally necessary that Englishmen should study Chinese (hear, hear). He was glad to know that professors of that language were already at work in Oxford and Dublin, though he was sorry to say that the Professors had at present only a very few students (laughter). He hoped they would soon increase in numbers, so that Englishmen might thoroughly understand that sort of people the "Celestials" really were (hear, hear).

The Lord Mayor then proposed, "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." For the Army, General Sir Lintorn Simmonds responded, and in regard to the proposed Chan-nington, advised his hearers to raise their voices against it, as making a serious breach in our secure insular position, which would be a great misfortune. If at any time our Navy was defeated, or evaded, and 100,000 men landed on our shores, we should be overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers, unless we were driven to a large army recruited on the Continental system of conscription.

Hay, M.P., said they had as good officers as any in the world, and a good supply of trained seamen, but they had fewer ships than they ought to have, our numbers for the defence of our own coasts and colonies being equal to those of France. In 1883 that country could possess 33 new ironclads, and 23 already finished, making 56, while in the same year we should have 58. We had one *Invincible* afloat, while Italy had three such ships. They were, therefore, were about to raise the guard against such a disaster as that to which Sir Lintorn Simmonds had referred.

Lord Burleigh responded for "The Volunteers."

The other toasts were of a routine character.

THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

The principal sale effected on Monday week as follows:—Les Ecuries du Maître Alain Chartier, folio 8vo., 220; Chaucer's Works, blank letter, folio, 1561, £13 15s.; Chroniques de France, folio, Paris, 1476, 1393, 238; Chroniques de S. Denis, 3 vols. in two, 2146; Cronica del Rey don Rodrigo, 1499. This is the most ancient edition of the work, and is believed to be the only copy known in Europe; it is printed in Gothic letters; 228 (Elli); Cronica del Noble Cavallero Guarnio Mesquino; a rare edition, not mentioned in Salva. Brucius, a rare edition of the Manual; the title is in red and black, and it has for a woodcut representation of a tournament; the date is 1527; £19 (Quartich); Cicerio (Marcus Tullius), Opera Omnia, 4 vols. in two, dates 1498-9, dated some competition, but was for £20 10s. (Quartich); An edition of Cicerio, 1543-48, was knocked down at £19 and another edition, 1560-65, Opera (cum Correctionibus) of Scholastic Pauli Mantius, for £35 10s.; Cicerio Rhetoricorum, lib. 4, de Inventione, lib. 2, induced some smart bidding, but went for £85 (Elli); its date is 1470, and it is printed upon vellum; two pages and the large initials are illuminated, and the capitals are printed in red and blue. The Aldine edition of Cicero of 1554 fetched £30 (Dowdwell). A rare edition from the press of Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1469, De Oratore ad Q. Fratrem, lib. 3, Brutus, Sive de Clara Oratoribus, ad Brutum, Orator, went for £31 (Quartich); and an Aldine edition of 1534, De Oratore, lib. 3, De Clara Oratoribus, (Corrigenda Paulo Mantius) for £38 (Dowdwell). The total sum realised during the day's sale was £835.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *MESSANGER*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 20-20, 1882.

THE CASE OF MACLEAN.
The question of the responsibility of criminals with disordered or ill-balanced minds has been, perhaps, rather too frequently before the public of late; and the distinction between absolute or congenital insanity and morbid impulses has not been very clearly preserved. Maclean seems to belong unquestionably to the class of persons suffering from chronic dementia, and is, therefore, rightly adjudged to be absolved from criminal responsibility. He will be detained during his Majesty's pleasure, and so kept out of further mischief either towards himself or others. Distressing as the incident has been, and grave as was the danger incurred, there are circumstances in the case which may even be regarded with satisfaction. The crime has been proved to be absolutely unconnected with any form of political disaffection, and, as the work of an irresponsible person, is reduced almost to the category of accidents. In other countries similar attempts, even when the sanity of the perpetrators was called in question, have been in some way bound up with social and political questions, and with the wrongs of classes or individuals. Consequently it has been necessary to attach greater importance to them, and to take most stringent precautions in order to prevent their recurrence. Here there would be as much logic in pressing for the punishment of the wretched lunatic, whose insane act caused such consternation, as there was in the medieval practice of hanging an animal for homicide, or making a *docteur* of a chattel which had caused a person's death. The trial of Maclean, notwithstanding the interest which it created, and the ceremony with which it was invested, has ended in a just and temperate verdict, and that within as short a limit of time as though it had been the most commonplace criminal inquiry possible. This is as it should be, and affords the most striking proof of the immunity which our country really enjoys from Socialist disturbances. Dissatisfied, and even disaffected classes, there may be in the Empire, but no sane person has yet conceived the diabolical plan of calling attention to his grievances by attacking the first and most honoured Lady in the land. The attempt upon the life of the Queen naturally aroused a feeling of universal indignation, but no sooner had the first thrill of horror passed than it was succeeded by one of general thankfulness at the escape of her Majesty and the Princess, her daughter. Had the result of the trial gone to show that even the most unreasonable deliberate malice or social discontent had prompted the deed, an uneasy feeling would necessarily have been left behind. As it is, public apprehensions are quieted by the verdict, while public justice is at the same time satisfied, and there remains nothing but to thank Providence once more for having spared the life of a beloved Queen to whose virtues and devotion to the national interests the welfare of the country is so largely due.—*Standard*.

THE RIOTS IN CORNWALL.
What is the cause of the invariable and necessary connection, in the popular mind, between religion and rioting? The disturbances at Camborne, in West Cornwall, are only the latest example of a process that seems normal, however disagreeable. A dispute arose between the presumably Celtic people of West Cornwall and certain presumably Celtic immigrants from Ireland. The Irishmen had been brought from their beautiful island to Falmouth in the hope of receiving work to do the Cape. But for some unexplained reason the Irish held out to them provocation, and they led a more or less nomadic life in the south of England. No man's temper would have been improved by the experience of the Irishmen, which too much resembled that of Sir F. Roberts. Sir F. Roberts, too, was promised work at the Cape, and when he arrived at the Cape he was informed that his services were not required. But, provoking as was their lot, two of the Irishmen cannot be excused for having fallen on an Englishman, and assaulted him brutally without provocation. For this offence the Irishmen were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, to a punishment which did not, perhaps, satisfy the great revenue of the people of Camborne. They pelted the prisoners in the streets through which, it seems, those captives were marched. But even this addition to the penalties of the law was not enough. An Irishman (as was only natural) had given evidence in favour of his countrymen. For this offence the patriots of Camborne seized the Irishman, and threw him into a saw pit, whence he was "taken out covered with blood." The crowd then wrecked the Irishmen's quarters, and beat such Irishmen as fell into their hands. And all this time no one appears to have seen the direct, obvious, and necessary connection between these pastimes and religion. But now it flashed on the crowd, and they at once went to work, and, if we may say so, "made hay" in the Roman Catholic chapel. The sacred things were tossed about and trampled under foot. The organ fared as the "kist o' whistles" did while Scotland had the courage of her opinions. The priest's house was next attacked; and then came the turn of a Major Pike—for Major Pike, it seems, is a Catholic. Protestant sentiment was still not stifled at the going down of the sun, and the "police were utterly powerless." Probab'y Camborne is not a very common place on its religious feelings do not interfere with its civil conscience. Two or three policemen may be enough in ordinary times for Camborne, but when Camborne combines religion with riot its thousands "may not be stopped by three." On Wednesday order appeared to be restored, but rioting broke out again at nightfall. The Camborne people may have had good reason to be irritated. We are a patient people, and, unlike the Phœnicians in Ithomer, we suffer strangers gladly. But we have borne and are bearing a good deal from the Irish, and there is some

limit to popular endurance. At the bottom of too many English disturbances and assaults, we find gentlemen and ladies of Celtic patrimonies. These exiles bring the habits of a military society into our peaceful industrialism, and when they combine in England to beat Englishmen the public cannot always acquiesce in a spirit of gentle resignation. But all this has nothing to do, and could have nothing to do, with the merits of the Roman Catholic religion. That faith does not instil a temper of violence, and, to educated minds, the connection between an Irishman's brutality and the assault on a chapel seems to have no valid reason for existing.—*Daily News*.

MR. ROGER'S DUPES.

The collapse of the International Law Agency shows how forbearing are Englishmen to fraud and freebooters. The leading spirit of the association appears to have been exercising his vocation of dishonesty and plunder for many years. Before he founded his most recent business he had been in the habit of holding out hopes under a less lofty denomination, which there is no reason for supposing were better fulfilled. Three years ago he commenced operations in London under the style he more lately again adopted at Birmingham. London supplied him with numerous victims, yet none attempted to call him to account. Only a sudden explosion of wrath in a sufferer has now given the sign for a general descent upon the common enemy. Fortunately for the interests of society, as the sphere of roguery expands the chances multiply of contact between the offender and the particular temper which does not shrink from a blow and trouble of striking back. All which is needed is the first step. As soon as one proclaims his, or, as is more usually the case, her, wrongs, a hundred swell the chorus. In default of the precursor they might have kept their mouths shut for ever. A feeling almost of pity for a very unworthy object seizes on the mind as it considers how casual is the rock on which the prosperous bark of Mr. J. S. Rogers, B.A., has been wrecked. On some quiet afternoon he may have been tracing his romantic genealogies, writing up his "Authentic List," and examining his bank passbook, when Mrs. Fretledge was announced. Doubtless he made her no more harmless promises than he had made to hundreds of other suitors. Probably she bore on her countenance no sign to warn him that she was not as other widows. He had deceived widows and widowers before; and they had confided their retaliation of abuse of the office boy and epistles to himself. There stood his Fate, the executioner of his growing business, and he let her count out his doom in pounds to him as complacently as if he had been dealing with a mere widow from Tipton. At first sight it seems to argue superhuman silliness in the two hundred clients of Mr. Rogers at Birmingham, and proportionate numbers elsewhere, that they should have been so easily deluded. It may be thought they are peculiar persons, marked by conspicuous characteristics for tributaries to the greediness of adventurers. They should be worth assembling for Mr. Galton to condense their several physiognomies into a typical countenance of the natural prey of social pirates and buccaneers. They would scarcely refuse to lend themselves to the experiment. A victim, when he has overcome his original shyness, is as willing as the subject of a surgical operation to dwell upon the evidence of his own weakness. But the scientific result would be disappointing. They might be brought together—the journeyman tailor who believed he was heir to £20,000, and his master who advanced him £105 on the faith of it; the eight Wilsons who paid half-a-crown apiece for fees and four guineas for the power of attorney to their oracle to receive for them their property; the nine Wrights, who gave still more apiece for fees and more for the power of attorney; the confiding Mr. Lawrence, who accepted the fact that he had a generous cousin; the Staffordshire lady, who when the manager looked in a book and said she was entitled to property paid him £5; the heiress of the fine estate in Scotland; the next-of-kin to her grandfather's brother's daughter; and the Birmingham town councillor. Audacious and clumsy as the trap in which they have all been caught, we should be surprised if they did not appear like beings of average sanity, and inclined each to be supremely astonished at the folly of the rest. Mr. J. S. Rogers, with his band of coadjutors, traded upon a very ordinary feature of humanity. His stock in trade was simply a propensity in men and women to assume that the air is full of treasure trove, and that they have but to open their mouths wide enough for some of it to fall into them. Hundreds of thousands of persons otherwise sober and sensible are always prepared at a moment's notice to send their fancies ranging over a vast domain of possibilities which may bring them ease and wealth without labour. Precisely the same disposition is the foundation upon which the promoters of bubble companies build. The principal of the International Law Agency, during its metropolitan career, was also secretary to a mining company. Similar mental and moral proclivities fed both undertakings. A good many shareholders in Indian gold mining enterprises might with equal sagacity have enrolled themselves when Mr. Rogers's genealogical register. When a man once is persuaded, as are many, if not most, that he is the centre of the universe, he finds nothing extraordinary and suspicious in a sudden revelation that there is money in the Court of Chancery which belongs to him. If there is money in the Court of Chancery, of which there can be no doubt, who should have a better claim to it than he? The conclusion is at least as plausible as his investment in a gold mine, about which he is not entitled to declare of his own knowledge even that the plot of ground exists, is to return, to him of all men, bearing pagoda fruit ten-fold and twenty-fold and a hundred-fold. Boundless self-love, rather than exceptional stupidity, is the quality upon which men like Mr. Rogers rely for recruiting their dupes.—*Times*.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY COLE.—The death is announced of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late director of the South Kensington Museum, and Inspector-General of the Science and Art Department. Sir Henry was seventy-four years of age.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the early part of the sitting was occupied by the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Lubbock. Its object is to require annual instead of triennial elections and to substitute a vote by ballot for the present system. It was supported by Mr. Gray, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Findlater, and others, and accepted on the part of the Government by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Herbert. Mr. Plunket, on the other hand, opposed it, and thought that if the subject were dealt with at all it should be by the Government; but on a division the Bill was carried by 95 to 31.

Mr. A. DILLON next moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill, which embodies the proposals frequently made in the House to throw the returning officer's expenses on the rates, but provides in addition that candidates who do not obtain an actual majority of the electors shall undergo a second election. Mr. DILLON led the opposition to the bill, arguing that this was an inopportune moment for throwing a new charge on the ratepayers when the Government was about to deal with the full question of local rates. It was a small question, no doubt, and, perhaps, not worth struggling hard against except as a principle, and whether the bill were carried or not, the position of working men's candidates would remain pretty much the same. Sir M. LOPES, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Abbott also opposed the bill in the interest of the ratepayers, and also because they foresaw that it would lead to a great increase in the number of candidates.

Mr. BROADBENT, on the other hand, supported the bill, because it would give a larger choice of candidates to constituencies, and would place on a sounder footing the relations between members and constituents. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Labouchere also supported the bill. Mr. STURGEON objected strongly to the proposal for second elections, which he said, would prevent him supporting the bill, and Mr. Cropper also dissented from the bill in its present form, without any security against the multiplication of bogus candidates.

Mr. HUBBERT, on the part of the Government, accepted the principle of the bill—that constituencies and not candidates should bear the expenses, but decidedly opposed the clause relating to second elections. Mr. Fawcett also argued in favour of the financial portion of the bill. Mr. S. LEITCH, on this, remarked that he had never believed much in the Government sympathy for the ratepayers, and this readiness to throw additional burdens on them convinced him that nothing was to be expected from the bill.

Mr. C. LEWIS made some pungent comments on the conduct of the Government, and especially on the absence of all the Cabinet Ministers from the debate. Mr. D. DAVIES, the Welsh Liberal, spoke strongly against the bill, and on a division the second reading was carried by the narrow majority of 2-87 to 85.

THE CAMBORNE RIOTERS.

During the early part of Wednesday Camborne was comparatively quiet when contrasted with the riot and confusion that reigned there throughout the greater portion of the previous day. There is no doubt, however, that were it not for the precautions taken by the magistrates and police there would have been a renewal of the violence and riot which characterised the proceedings in the town. The magistrates for the East Penwith Division held a private meeting on Wednesday morning, after which they issued a public notice discountenancing assemblies in the streets, and cautioning the inhabitants to remain indoors as much as possible. They also sent notices to the town inkeepers in the town, requesting them to close their houses after four o'clock in the afternoon, and over one hundred special constables were sworn in. A large number of police from various parts of the county were drafted into the town, and, if considered necessary, a small detachment of regulars will be called in. Such a course, will, however, be resorted to unless matters assume a much more serious aspect than at present. Large numbers of men have been loitering about the streets, and it is not unlikely that they will be called upon to do so. The police are determined to preserve order to a certain extent, but the police are determined to preserve order to a certain extent, but the police are determined to preserve order to a certain extent.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked this morning.

The Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended by Miss Knollys, Miss F. W. Smith, and Mr. Holzmann, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Lord Donington's house on Carlton-house-terrace from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Marquis Conyngham's condition was less encouraging on Wednesday morning. Dr. Falls and Mr. Vennings saw his lordship shortly after nine o'clock, and at 10 a.m. the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet night, but his general condition this morning shows considerable exhaustion." On Wednesday night at ten o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet day, and there is an increase of strength since the morning."

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace from Walmers Castle.

The following bulletin was issued at Bradgate Hall at noon on Wednesday:—"The Earl of Stamford continues to make slow but satisfactory progress.—C. H. MANNING, M.D., JOHN WILSON."

Sir Thomas and Lady Edwards-Moss and Miss Edwards-Moss have arrived at 1, Ennis-mogagh, from the Continent.

Lady Louisa Percy is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Mr. Gladstone entertained the following gentlemen at dinner on Wednesday night at his official residence in Downing-street:—Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Baring, M.P., Hon. E. Lytton Stanley, M.P., Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M.P., Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Forster, Bart., M.P., Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Mr. C. Acland, M.P., Mr. R. Brett, M.P., Mr. M. Brooks, M.P., Mr. T. R. Bounie, M.P., Mr. Cartwright, M.P., Colonel Colthurst, M.P., Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, M.P., Mr. G. Russell, M.P., the Rev. Malcolm Maccoll, and Mr. G. Leveson Gower.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

There will be four processions at the marriage of the Duke of Albany, which bids fair to be a truly gorgeous pageant. The Princess of Wales, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the King of the Belgians, will, it is expected, be the guests of the castle, with the St. George's Chapel at a quarter of twelve, and on arriving at the grand entrance, will proceed through the nave to their places in the choir. At noon the Queen will start in the castle, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, Her Majesty will be conducted to her seat near the altar in a stately procession, which will include the heralds and the great officers.

A quarter-of-an-hour later the bridegroom will start, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, who are to be his supporters. Directly this procession has reached the chapel, the bride will follow, accompanied in the carriage by her father, the Prince of Waldeck, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands.

The Queen's cortege will consist of three carriages, and eight will be used in those of the bride and bridegroom.

One of Prince Leopold's gifts to his bride is a fan of most delicate workmanship and design. The sticks are of goldsmith pearl, inlaid with gold, which grows paler in tint as the hand of the bride approaches. The material of the fan itself is lace, and on the designs of the garlands on the sticks are repeated, the blossoms chosen being marguerites, flowers which, with the daffodil and pink, are immensely in favour at present. Between each stick are roses, the petals of which are detached by a simple mechanism, and will flutter in the slightest movement of the fan.

Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson have left town for the season, and are staying for a short time at their place, near Haslemere, before going to the Isle of Wight. Mr. Tennyson has not only finished, but carefully revised, a new play, which I hear has been given to Mr. Irving, on the understanding that it is to be brought out within a given time.

Gout in the windpipe is as unusual a form of the malady as it must be painful and dangerous. The Earl of Dunmore is suffering from it, following upon a serious attack of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs.

The Duchess of Argyll is still confined to her room from the effects of her recent serious illness.

The large estates of the late Lady Harriett Scott-Bentinck pass to her sister, Lady Ossington, and as they are strictly settled on the issue of the late Duke of Portland, they will ultimately come to the infant son of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, with the property now held under the same trusts by Lady Ossington and the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, the value of the whole amounting to about £50,000 a year.

The latest news of Ceteaway is that he is provided with more wives. When this was refused, he expressed a wish that those now with him might be changed for others, as he was getting tired of them.

It is much to be hoped that the authorities will profit by their first experience of the new system of paying the Army pensions. Heretofore, every pensioner has been in receipt of his money for the first quarter of the year by April, and the rest by instalments. This year, under the new system of sending the remittances by post, not one-third of the men have been paid up till the present date, and, as a consequence, the utmost distress, and in many cases, the want of food, are the result.

Some of the men complain very bitterly, too, that they had no notice of the change that was to be effected in the method of payment, and that they have been dragged up to town without rhyme or reason, and simply, as it appears, to dance a fruitless attendance day after day at Albany-street or Chelsea barracks.

The death of Balzac's widow, at the age of seventy-seven, recalls the charming anecdote told in one of his letters. When travelling in Poland, he neighbourhood late in the evening in a neighbourhood of an isolated cottage, and was asked to stay there. He soon made himself known to the mistress of the house, and had had some conversation with her, when a beautiful young girl came in, and, sitting down to the tea, she was asked to converse with her. The girl, who was the daughter of the mistress, was named M. de Balzac. "For that one instant," writes Balzac, "I tasted the sweetness of life."

The young girl was Eveline Rozwaska, who afterwards became Countess Hanska, and who, finally, after many years of tedious waiting, married poor Balzac, who died a few months after the wedding, which took place in 1850. During the long courtship which preceded it, Countess Hanska took a great share in the writing of Balzac's novels, and wrote him innumerable letters, which it is to be hoped her daughter, Countess Maizich, may be induced to publish in the "Reminiscences" and in the recently-published biography.

There is one circumstance connected with the voyage of Jumbo which, although it is the most important and satisfactory, seems to have escaped general notice. When the elephant left Regent's Park, he was drawn to the docks by ten horses, which moved at a brisk rate.

On being landed at New York, it was found that sixteen horses could not drag him, although hundreds of men were also pulling at ropes attached to the car, and it was not until the additional aid of two elephants had been procured that the car could be moved. It therefore appears that ten English draft horses are equal to sixteen American horses and two elephants. I do not take the army of rope-pulling men into account, nor the fact that, according to the dolorous tale of Scott, Jumbo has lost half-a-ton in weight since he left London.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Though Hughenden Church witnessed on Wednesday no such dense and distinguished gathering as last year's congregated round the vault where Lord Beaconsfield was carried to his rest under a pall of flowers, it was the scene of a ceremonial almost equally touching, and still more significant of the affection in which the memory of the great Statesman is held by faithful friend and chivalrous foe. The Vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, conceived the happy idea of celebrating the first anniversary of the death of the Lord of the Manor by the solemn Dedication of the various memorials erected in the sacred edifice. Foremost amongst these is the Monument presented by the Queen, which stands over the seat which Lord Beaconsfield occupied for so many years in Hughenden Church. There are, moreover, the East Window, presented by Lord Rowton, Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, and Sir Philip Rose jointly; two bells, to complete the peal, presented by Mr. Robert Warner; a pair of brass candlesticks presented by two members of Lord Beaconsfield's household; and, finally, the South Window, presented by the Under-graduates of Oxford, a number of whom on Wednesday drove over from the University in order to be present at the ceremony. High Wycombe is not the most convenient place in the world to get to, or to get away from; and the hour, three o'clock, at which the Dedication Service commenced, was late for those who wished to stay until the grave of the great statesman was reached. Possibly it would have been "uncongenial" to have commenced the Evening Service before Three; and the Vicar of Hughenden is a great stickler in such matters.

The grave of Lord Beaconsfield, which has been made so familiar to all his countrymen, both by photograph and by description, was again covered with floral wreaths, crown, and baskets, most of them composed of primroses. This year wild flowers are full three weeks earlier than usual; and so primroses are fast fading in all the fairest places. Enough, however, are left to have made scores of coronals for Lord Beaconsfield's grave. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of primroses and the other of immortelles. There was only one hotheouse memento, and it looked almost out of place among the crowd of simpler yet more truly beautiful tributes. One basket was full of marsh marigolds, numbers of which still haunt the stream that runs through Hughenden Manor. One of the wreaths had an outer circle of primroses, the centre being filled in with forget-me-nots. Doubtless the year is still remote when this method of honouring the memory of Lord Beaconsfield will be abandoned.

The Dedication Service necessarily differed in no special respect, unless it be in one of details, from the Evening Service. The sermon was preached by Canon Gregory.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

The trial of Roderick Maclean took place before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston at Reading on Wednesday, the indictment charging him with having, at New Windsor, on the 24 of March, 1882, conspired with the late Duke of Portland, the death of the Queen by firing at her with a revolver-pistol loaded with gunpowder and a bullet. Great interest was taken in the trial, and there were many more applicants for tickets of admission to the court than could be accommodated. Long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings a large crowd assembled around the court-house, and the court-room was quickly filled by those privileged to enter.

The judges entered the court at half-past ten o'clock. The Attorney-General (Sir Henry James), the Solicitor-General (Sir Farrer Herschell), Mr. Powell, Q.C. (leader of the Oxford Bar), Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Yates for the defence. The trial of the grand jury, of whom it is mentioned, were bouquets of primroses—having been called, Sir George Bowyer was elected foreman. The Royal Proclamation against vice and immorality was then read; after which

Lord Justice Coleridge charged the grand jury. He said that State trials in England had, happily, become matters of singularly rare occurrence. The vast mass of the people, at least, were law-abiding; but the occasional English throne, even when a Sovereign was assassinated and the character, was not exempt from occasional assaults, sometimes by madmen, sometimes by men desirous of creating confusion, utterly reckless of the means they employed. Such a crime, by the law of England, was high treason, and those who committed it were traitors. The facts of the present case in any time and under any law would have been considered high treason. His lordship detailed the facts of the case, and the grand jury, after a deliberation of twenty-five minutes they returned into court with a true bill against the prisoner.

The prisoner was then put in the dock, and the indictment having been read, he replied in a low voice that he was "not guilty."

A jury having been sworn, the Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. He said that the offence with which the prisoner was charged was of a most aggravated character. The crime was premeditated, which was proved by a document found on the prisoner, by the fact that he had been chased a pistol and ammunition several days before he took advantage of his admission to Windsor Station and fired at the Queen as she was driving out of the yard in an open carriage. The jury might have to consider the conduct of the prisoner's mind; it was true. That would be a matter for grave consideration for them; and although the Crown had made inquiries respecting the matter, they had no desire to keep back a single fact. For the present, however, he thought it would be best to leave the matter in the hands of the defence.

The evidence which has already been published was then taken, after which Mr. Montagu Williams then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

A jury of his address the learned counsel said:—"It is impossible to imagine that any person in his sane senses should be found so deeply vile as to commit the offence charged against the Prisoner. Gentlemen, you have observed that in the conduct of this case, the Crown have not thought it necessary to put a single question to any of the witnesses called before you on the part of the prosecution, because I do not dispute one word of the facts adduced in evidence. I do not propose to trouble you with any observations as to the question of fact; because, if I am correct, and if those who are instructing me are correct, the Prisoner at the bar cannot be liable, because he is not responsible for his acts; and, instead of being a subject for loathing and execration, he ought to be a subject for your pity. Gentlemen, I propose, if you will permit me, without further burdening you with my remarks, to give you the history of the life of the Prisoner. He was born of poor but respectable parents. His father was a small tradesman; and from

the earliest time of youth found it impossible to train the Prisoner with any idea of putting him to any business. I shall show you, gentlemen, that in 1866 he had a severe fall, and suffered a serious injury to his head. On that point you will hear a medical gentleman give an opinion that it is the origin of the brain mischief from which he is at present suffering. I shall show you that in 1874 he was put under the care of a doctor named Goodrich, and I shall show you, by calling Dr. Goodrich before you, and by also calling Professor Maudsley, that a medical certificate was obtained by his parents showing clearly that he was of unsound mind, not of such unsound mind as to render it necessary to put him in absolute confinement, but to have him watched with the greatest possible care and caution. In 1880 he was at Weston-super-Mare, and there a certificate of his state was obtained from Dr. Hitchens, after which he was received into the Bath and Somerset Lunatic Asylum at Wells. I shall call the superintendent of the asylum, and show that during the time he was under his care, which was until July 21, 1881, he was a lunatic. He was discharged from that care after a very considerable period of probation, and at the time he was discharged the superintendent will tell you he was very careful to state his belief that the insanity would be at some future time return. I shall show you that for some time subsequent to that he seems to have wandered about the country sleeping and resting, what-over rest such a poor wretch as he could have obtained, in the wards of the Poor Law. The learned counsel concluded as follows: I shall show you by letters to his relatives that the prisoner has been for a considerable period suffering from homicidal mania, and that he was under the impression that the whole of the public were against him, and over and over again written letters to his sister, stating that if persons were not deterred from doing him injury he would take human life. I think you will be of opinion from these facts, ranging from 1866 up to the time of his being confined in Reading Gaol, that this man has been unaccountable for his acts. If you arrive at that conclusion according to the evidence, it will not only be your duty but your pleasure, I am sure, to say that the prisoner is not guilty of the crime for which he is indicted; and that the verdict which will be read with a feeling of relief by the whole nation. You will be of opinion that this man should not be punished, but that he should be confined, for an act which was not committed by him as a responsible person, but committed under the influence of a condition of mind brought upon him by the Almighty.

The evidence for the defence having been heard the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was insane. He will therefore be confined in a lunatic asylum "during her Majesty's pleasure."

Since his arrest Roderick Maclean has compiled a record of his life from boyhood till the time of the outrage at Windsor. This he has styled "The History of My Life," and in its preface he observes that he has written it in the hope that it may assist in getting him back once more into the world of his fellow-men, and the enjoyment of liberty. The story he gives of himself agrees in the main points with the accounts already published. The history is signed Roderick Maclean, and appended is the following note:—"I can assure you there is not one implicated in it. I have heard had said that it was a conspiracy, and I was only the means by which it was carried into effect. That view is quite erroneous, as I am not acquainted with anyone at Windsor. I make this statement in order to save the authorities all the trouble I can. I am fired at her Majesty's carriage, not her Majesty. The Princess Beatrice was also in the carriage, so, according to the circumstances and suppositions, I may have had designs against her; so, I can assure you, the people should charge me with the intention of shooting at her Majesty with intent to murder, more especially as any murderous intentions towards any one was not in my mind."

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Before the public mind had recovered from the shock of the disastrous accident at Tudhoe Colliery, the Durham coalfield, as we have already briefly announced, has been the scene of another catastrophe. About one o'clock on Wednesday morning an explosion took place at West Stanley Colliery, which lies about five miles west of Chester-le-Street, and is the property of Mr. J. H. Burn, of Newcastle. There are four shafts sunk, only two of which are, however, working—the Busty (downcast) and the upcast. The other shafts are the Kettledrum and the Faeny. The Busty shaft, by which the bodies have been brought to bank, was sunk six years ago. There are four seams worked in the pit, the Busty, the low main, and the other is called the Shield Row. There are 200 men employed at the colliery, and fortunately as it happened there were only eighteen below at the time of the fatality. Although it occurred so early in the morning it was not till after nine that the news was received in Newcastle, and all that was then known was the fact that an explosion had taken place, and four lives had been sacrificed. Later information, however, stated that five men had been brought to bank alive, four bodies had been recovered, and nine men remained in the pit, but little hope being entertained of their being rescued alive. All the eighteen men down at the time of the explosion had locked lamps.

The news received at midday stated that Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Bell, jun., had arrived, and had proceeded underground with the coroner, the resident viewer, and that a large number of volunteers were prepared to go down the pit. On the explorers reaching the bottom of the shaft, two men were found, the dead and the other dying, both seemingly having finished their work and then been overtaken by the explosion. The latter died while being lifted into the cage. It is worthy of remark that the explosion at West Stanley occurred at the same time of night as that at Tudhoe Colliery, and just twenty-four hours later than the explosion at Messrs. J. H. Burn, Newcastle, at 4.30 p.m.—"We have got all bodies out but three. The ponies and horses are all dead but one. The men were all shifters that were in the colliery at the time." Up to seven o'clock the number of men reported killed was thirteen. The latest telegrams received on Wednesday night stated that ten of the thirteen bodies have been brought to bank. The secretary and treasurer of the Pitmen's Permanent Relief Fund were present, as the whole of the sufferers belong to their society. They have left eight widows and twenty-three children chargeable to the fund, whilst the relatives of five single men, two of them full members, and three boys, will be recipients of sums from that fund. The amount paid away at one time is £122, whilst the cost of the accident to the society is estimated at £2,200, which, together with the loss of the previous day, will exceed £7,000.

The excitement occasioned by the terrible catastrophe at Tudhoe Colliery having somewhat subsided the extent of the disaster being more accurately known. The loss of life and the damage are much greater than even the best informed officials of the colliery ever thought on Tuesday morning. The number of the killed was first set down at

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 20—21, 1882.

THE IRISH INSPECTOR'S CIRCULAR.

The grotesque circular in which the County Inspector of Constabulary for Clare has embodied his recommendations for the protection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd has furnished the Irish members with an excellent opportunity for an outburst of unmeasured invective. Speaker after speaker denounced on Thursday night this unfortunate production in language of growing violence, until Mr. Redmond, excited by the inflammatory rhetoric of his colleagues, so far overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary decorum as to incur the penalty of suspension. The debate was as barren as it was acrimonious, since Mr. Forster's imperfect information made the pretext for referring to the subject on Monday next. One of the minor mischiefs of the agitation is its extinction of the humour which has done much to keep the Irish character sweet. A trace of this invaluable quality would surely have sufficed to suggest a somewhat more appropriate treatment of Inspector Smith's circular. The subject is, no doubt, a serious and even a grim one, but there is something irresistibly comic about the document which the Irish members insisted upon treating in King Canby's vein. Passing by minor absurdities, Inspector Smith's magnificent assumption of the power of plenary absolution is alone sufficient to disarm ungentle criticism. It is mere waste of rhetorical thunder to launch it at an official who can announce—"If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder, I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document." The grammar, no less than the tenor, of this remarkable undertaking seems intended to give assurance that the lion is after all no "fearful wild fowl," but the harmless village amateur. It is not difficult to see how a zealous but puzzle-headed inspector, much perplexed by the immense assemblage conferred on the assassin by his assured right of taking the initiative came to make this desperate effort to prevent what cannot be cured. When the whole Irish party in the House lashes itself into fury and exhausts its knowledge of ancient and modern tyrannies in order to find parallels for the conduct of the bewildered inspector, it simply forces upon the dispassionate observer the reflection that it must have few substantial grievances to dwell upon. If the matter must be taken seriously, Mr. Mitchell Henry's wish that those who condemn the circular would spare a little reprobation for the murders of their fellow-countrymen, supplies the most just and appropriate comment. If to shoot a man on suspicion of being about to commit murder be the abominable thing it is justly declared to be by the Irish members, with what condemnation shall we visit the premeditated murder of men and women guilty of nothing and suspected of nothing but a desire to fulfil their daily duties and pursue their ordinary avocations? Mr. Forster, without approving the circular, pointed out with equal courage and justice the enormous difficulty of dealing with the murders which happen in one way—by shots fired from behind a hedge by men perfectly secure of their own escape. It would not be wonderful if a system of reprisals were instituted by the law-abiding population, in comparison with which Inspector Smith's proposals would be mild; and it is, perhaps, not unduly harsh to remind the Irish members that the impunity with which murders are committed in Ireland would long ago have disappeared under the action of vigilance committees had Americans instead of Englishmen been the victims. By far the most important contribution to Thursday night's debate was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who briefly but emphatically assured the Government that there is no disposition in any quarter to hamper it in its dealings with a very difficult question. On the contrary, the Opposition is ready to support the Executive in whatever steps it may judge necessary for the preservation of law and order, trusting implicitly in the meantime to the selection of measures made by those who alone possess full information and complete responsibility. It can hardly be doubted that Mr. Gladstone, not being unfortunately absent in consequence of slight indisposition, he would have responded in a befitting manner to this frank definition of the attitude of the Opposition. The Irish crisis is now felt by all sorts and conditions of men to have gone far beyond the point at which partisan action, or even partisan criticism, is useful or admissible. Whatever doubts may have lingered in some minds as to the real nature of the agitation we have to deal with and the proper methods for coping with it, all parties are now agreed that the present emergency of the hour is the firm and unwavering revindication of the law.—Times.

THE IRISH SUSPECT.—Disturbance at Naas Gaol.—A Naas correspondent states that an exciting incident took place in Naas Gaol on Tuesday. A rumour had been circulated that fever had been brought into the gaol with the suspects originally confined here, to the number of over fifty, refused to go into their cells, and the governor, in view of the threatening state of affairs, was obliged to call in the assistance of the military and police. The suspects, amid a scene of great excitement and excitement, were forced into their cells. They all protested against this treatment, crying out that they did not want to die of fever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lordships met again after the Easter recess, and the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock, in conformity with the new Sessional Order agreed to before the holidays.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.—The Earl of Miltown gave notice that on Saturday he would ask the noble Earl who represented the Home Office in the House of Lords whether there was any existing precedent for the interference of a Foreign Government in arrest of a judgment pronounced by an English Court of Justice on a British subject for a crime committed in England, of which he had been found guilty by a duly constituted Jury; and, if there was not, whether he would state to the House the reason that had induced the Government to accede to such an interference by the President of the United States in America in the case of the convict Lamson?

THE DUKE OF ALBANY (ESTABLISHMENT) BILL.—On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE this bill passed through Committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A MEMBER SUSPENDED.

The earlier hours of the sitting were occupied by an animated conversation—much of it almost in a debate—on the condition of Ireland and the Irish policy of the Government. It arose out of a question put by Mr. Sexton in reference to the action of Mr. Clifford Lloyd in preventing the erection of certain huts for the reception of evicted tenants, and a circular issued by the head of the police in County Clare for the protection of Mr. Lloyd, in which the police are told, among other things, that if men should "accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder," he would exonerate them by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for purposes of intimidation, and as to the circular, he had not received full information about it.

On this Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House, and denounced in vehement terms what he called the gross and scandalous barbarism of the circular, which he regarded as an incitement to murder, and charged on the Government, and especially on their policy in regard to arrears, the blame for the present disturbed condition of the country.

Mr. Forster warmly eulogised the zeal and courage of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who, he said, had protected hundreds of men and women against the intimidation of the Land League, and had done more than any other man to defeat the "No-rent" policy. As to the circular, it had been issued without the knowledge of the authorities of Dublin Castle, he admitted that the latter part of it was improper. At the same time, it had done harm to nobody, but its practical effect had been to protect Mr. Clifford Lloyd, for these cowardly ruffians who fired at men from behind hedges would run no risk of being shot.

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Healy declared in indignant language against Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police circular, and the general failure of the Ministerial policy in Ireland; while Mr. M. Henry remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, and only erected huts when political capital could be manufactured at the same time.

Mr. St. John strongly condemned the circular, the unauthorised issue of which he thought illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the Inspector in his present position? He insisted, too, that some great change in policy was required, and if the Government persevered in its present course the state of Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O'Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would have broken certain pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an "honest man and an honest politician." At this there were loud cries of "Order," and Mr. Goschen appealing to the Chair, the Speaker called for the names of the members who were to be suspended by the House, and Mr. Redmond was accordingly suspended for 20 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

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Baron DE WORMS asked whether it was true that her Majesty's Government had recommended the Egyptian Government to enter into a convention with the Governments of Great Britain and Italy for the cession to Italy of a portion of territory in the Bay of Assab, on the west coast of the Red Sea; whether this action was at variance with the policy hitherto followed by her Majesty's Government in regard to the claims of foreign Governments to obtain territorial settlements on the Egyptian Coast of the Red Sea; whether the Government of the Khedive had remonstrated against the pressure sought to be put upon them in this matter, and had refused to sign the Convention; what was the present state of the negotiations; and, whether there was any objection to communicate to Parliament the text of the proposed Convention, and the correspondence that had taken place in respect thereto.

Mr. DIXIE said her Majesty's Government had recommended the Turkish and Egyptian Governments to enter into a convention with Italy, to define and limit the rights of an Italian company to certain territory in the Bay of Assab. Her Majesty's Government considered it would be for the interests of Egypt that such a Convention should be concluded, in order to avoid the complication that might arise from the occupation of territory by this company on an undefined footing, and with the view of obtaining the recognition of Italy of the authority of the Sultan over the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. The Convention was of a commercial character; but there was in it a prohibition of the traffic in arms and of slavery. The Egyptian Government had refused the Convention. The correspondence was going on, and the papers could not be laid on the table without the consent of the Turkish and Egyptian Governments. It must be remembered that her Majesty's Government had not dealt with the matter as they had with this company with territorial settlements already obtained, and the course they recommended was that best calculated to promote the interests of this country and of Egypt.

Mr. BOURKE asked with whom the Company had been carried on its negotiations, whether with native tribes, the Egyptian Government, or the Sultan.

Sir C. DIXIE said they appeared to have obtained concessions from various local tribes. They had occupied their settlement for a considerable time, even before the right hon. gentleman left Worms.

Baron H. DE WORMS stated that in consequence of the reply he had received it would be his duty to bring the matter before the House and move its reconsideration.

Lord LENOX referred to the enormous increase of foreign ironclads as a growing danger to England, and urged the necessity of taking immediate measures for augmenting the British fleet.

Several other members expressed the same views.

Mr. TREVELYAN replied by instituting a comparison between British and French ironclads. He said England had more ironclads than France, and the latter country had no more than 11 ironclads for the active and 29 for the reserve, representing altogether 225,000 tons. Great Britain had 26 ironclads on active service amounting to 210,000 tons, and a circular issued by the head of the police in County Clare for the protection of Mr. Lloyd, in which the police are told, among other things, that if men should "accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder," he would exonerate them by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for purposes of intimidation, and as to the circular, he had not received full information about it.

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Mr. TREVELYAN replied by instituting a comparison between British and French ironclads. He said England had more ironclads than France, and the latter country had no more than 11 ironclads for the active and 29 for the reserve, representing altogether 225,000 tons. Great Britain had 26 ironclads on active service amounting to 210,000 tons, and a circular issued by the head of the police in County Clare for the protection of Mr. Lloyd, in which the police are told, among other things, that if men should "accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder," he would exonerate them by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for purposes of intimidation, and as to the circular, he had not received full information about it.

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Mr. Forster warmly eulogised the zeal and courage of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who, he said, had protected hundreds of men and women against the intimidation of the Land League, and had done more than any other man to defeat the "No-rent" policy. As to the circular, it had been issued without the knowledge of the authorities of Dublin Castle, he admitted that the latter part of it was improper. At the same time, it had done harm to nobody, but its practical effect had been to protect Mr. Clifford Lloyd, for these cowardly ruffians who fired at men from behind hedges would run no risk of being shot.

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Healy declared in indignant language against Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police circular, and the general failure of the Ministerial policy in Ireland; while Mr. M. Henry remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, and only erected huts when political capital could be manufactured at the same time.

Mr. St. John strongly condemned the circular, the unauthorised issue of which he thought illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the Inspector in his present position? He insisted, too, that some great change in policy was required, and if the Government persevered in its present course the state of Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O'Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would have broken certain pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an "honest man and an honest politician." At this there were loud cries of "Order," and Mr. Goschen appealing to the Chair, the Speaker called for the names of the members who were to be suspended by the House, and Mr. Redmond was accordingly suspended for 20 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

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NICE.—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 23-24, 1882.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SKYE.

Those who know Skye only as tourists must have been lost in amazement at the disturbances of which the island has been the scene. The Skymen are proverbially quiet and contented. A stranger is struck by their politeness, almost meekness, of demeanour. Few policemen are found there, and few are needed. The law is obeyed willingly; crime is rare; rent is paid regularly, and the island is a stronghold of the Free Church. Except when Talisker whisky fires his brain, the Skymen are peaceful, and he usually tills his few acres and pays his few shillings an acre without murmuring. If he has any of the enthusiasm of the Celt in his soul—and spare fare for generations has done much to tame him—it finds scope in a state of religious exaltation. It seems wholly out of keeping with the decorous character of the Skye crofters that they should fall upon a sheriff's officer, destroy the summonses which he had come to serve, and maltreat him; that they should resist a strong body of police despatched from Glasgow to arrest the chief rioters, and that they should threaten to storm Portree gaol, in which their comrades were confined. The mystery is not diminished when we look at the nature of their grievance. The crofters complain that they have been deprived of certain pasturage on Benlea, to which they used to send their cattle to feed. It is unnecessary to discuss the merits of this controversy. It is quite enough to know that their grievance, if any, is not of recent origin, and that the crofters appear to have strove only lately to the fact that they were seriously wronged. The supposed injury done to them was committed some seventeen years ago, and yet they have never before thought of refusing to pay their rent. There is no complaint that hard terms have lately been imposed upon them. The reasons given by the crofters for their disaffection are transparently inadequate, and we may doubt whether the discontent would be lessened if Lord Macdonald were to make a present to-morrow of the whole of the pasturage of Benlea. The root of the matter lies deeper than the grievance which is put forward. It is not to be sought in the arbitrary action or harshness of any one. It is, probably, ascribable to a violation of economic laws, which never fails to bring its punishment. Those remote islands lie far off the highways of the world. Years pass without anything happening among them which merits the attention of the mainland. But at intervals occurs some incident—a famine or a riot—to remind the world that natural laws cannot be disregarded with impunity. The root of the social evil from which Skye and most of the neighbouring islands suffer is not so much high rent, or the loss of little privileges, or the tyranny of factors, as overpopulation; and emigration on a large scale seems the natural escape from the malady. But such advice whether proceeding from a disinterested economist or a minister anxious to effect a "clearing" for the benefit of the estate of which he has charge, has always met with resistance. Outsiders have denounced it as cruel and even criminal; and the islanders have generally encountered such schemes with stubborn and silent resistance. They do not wish to quit their glens. They stick to their birthplaces as if their squalid huts were palaces; and newly-married couples, instead of seeking a livelihood in some distant town, often prefer to squat down upon a small patch of ground near the crofts on which their parents live. The sentiment at the bottom of this proneness to stick to the paternal glen may be very fine; though we are inclined to think that it is three-parts laziness for one part sentiment. But the mischief done is very serious. Most of the islands—and Skye is no exception—have too many people dwelling upon them. There is no trade now that helps it economically. Wages are low, and there is little to do. When the crops fail, and had to be, or when the young men go to sea, or when the young men go to the east coast for the herring fisheries return empty-handed, the islander's lot is miserable indeed. He has no wealthy neighbours who can help him in distress. If he is not to starve, he must seek parish relief; and the result is that the rates are high. Contented and law-abiding though he is by nature, and with none of the evil traditions of violence and bloodshed which are the share of the Irish peasantry, he is not impossible to the appeals of those who tell him as he has been told lately, that he has as good a case as the farmer of Connemara; that he, too, is rack-rented and subject to uncertainty of tenure; and that the rents which he pays go to absentees. Such appeals have been made to him, and though far from inflammable, he has been affected by them. The energy shown by the authorities—which might have been advantageously displayed in Ireland—will, doubtless, put an end to rioting, and we are not at all apprehensive that Skye or its neighbours will soon resemble the disaffected districts of Ireland. The character of a people does not change in a few days. Things are now not come to a dangerous pass, and even the friends of the rioters have shown that they were open to appeals to their feeling of duty as

citizens. It may be safely left to the good sense of the proprietors chiefly concerned to look into and, if needs be, remedy any grievance from which the islanders suffer, and we may never hear again of the rioters of the Braes.—Times.

DR. TYNDALL AND VIVISECTION.

The document in which Dr. Tyndall has made public in England the result of Dr. Koch's inquiries as to the etiology of tubercular disease is an extremely interesting one. It is divisible into two parts: a statement of fact which is important in the extreme, and an argumentative comment which is fallacious in an almost equal degree. For some considerable time it has been suspected, pretty nearly known, that consumptive diseases were communicable by contagion. Considering the fearful mortality which these diseases inflict on our northern latitudes, it can hardly be doubted that an opposite impression has cost an incalculable number of valuable lives. The investigations by which Dr. Koch has demonstrated the character and extent of tubercular contagion are therefore an immense gain to the human race.

But Dr. Tyndall is not contented with this demonstration. He continues to testify against the fanaticism of the moment, which permits in England the enactment of cruelty in the name of tenderness. "Respondemus esse distinguendum. If there are any persons (and no doubt there are some) who contend that experiments of the kind are in no sense to be allowed on animals, they unquestionably overshoot the limits of reasonable argument. We may point out that the present English law does not encourage their contention; and we may add that in those countries no argument pure and simple against experiments on live animals has been advanced. No such argument could be advanced without folly so long (which is likely to be a very long time) as mankind is disinclined to abandon animal food; so long (which is also likely not to be a short time) as field sports are allowed by public opinion; and, above all, so long as the sweet little falcen sits aloft to watch for those pigeons and partridges which escape the broodcade of the fact of which Professor Newman has witnessed us. But it so happens that from the allowance of such experiments as Dr. Koch's, as M. Pasteur's on *charbon*, and (it may be added) as those of Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Dupré in the Lamson case, to the allowance of indiscriminate vivisection, there is an interval of the very broadest. In the first place, the initial suffering of inoculation, compared to that inflicted by "carving the living hound," is infinitesimal. In the second (and this is the chief point) the experiments of Dr. Koch, M. Pasteur, and Dr. Stevenson, with all their kind, differ essentially from those which would be covered by free trade in vivisection. If Dr. Koch's experiment had not succeeded, the subjects would have been quitted for a trifling suffering; if it succeeded, as it did, a huge benefit at once accrues. Now in the cutting and carving at large which certain members of the medical profession wish us to allow them, this condition is wholly absent. They may take a thousand dogs, or readjust at their pleasure the brains of a thousand monkeys, without any equally definite result accruing. Again, the peculiar kind of experiment which Dr. Koch tried is exposed to none of the drawbacks of ordinary vivisection. Requiring no special skill in operation, it does not tempt the vanity of the professor or the mere artistic delight of the artist in manual skill. It cannot be exhibited as a more lecture demonstration, because the stages are slow and carefully watched. Now if it exactly these drawbacks which have created the "fanaticism of the moment" which Dr. Tyndall deplures. He may rest assured that he will have all reasonable persons with him in removing any obstacles which may exist (if they exist, which we doubt) to the legislation in England of such experiments as those the results of which he details. He may rest assured that when he attempts to argue from the success of those experiments to the liberty of indiscriminate vivisection he will meet the most strenuous opposition, not merely from the momentary fanatics but from those who have fully grasped the question, and who are well advised of what is and what is not legitimate experimentation on helpless animals.—Daily News.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINNERS CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia, left the castle at 3.30 p.m. for London. Yesterday, at 3 p.m., Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, received a deputation of the Wilshire Society, headed by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, chairman of committee, Mr. S. B. Mercur, treasurer, and Mr. Drummond Dowling, hon. secretary, who presented an address and a handsome silver vase to his Royal Highness, who is president of the society, on the occasion of his marriage. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the Private Chapel. The Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple, preached the sermon. The Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has left the castle.

The Prince of Wales received at Marlborough House on Saturday his Highness the Nawab-Ikbal-ood-Dowla of Hyderabad. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Princess of Wales on Sunday and remained to luncheon.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Germany on Sunday evening. The Prince and Princess are attended by Baron Reepert and Baroness Fack.

Count Munster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hannover and Berlin, after a short leave of absence, on Sunday evening. The Countess Marie Munster, who has been staying with the Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil at Fairhill, Kent, has also returned.

The Marquis Conyngham's condition is more favourable.

Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Fognal, Kent.

The Dowager Lady Sandys and the Hon. Miss Sandys have arrived at 68, Chester-square, for the season.

General and Mrs. Smyth's, at Fimbrist.

Mr. and Lady Lucy Calvert have arrived at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street.

was not till within three or four days of her death that her malady assumed an aggravated form and a fatal character. Lady Minto was the daughter of General Sir Thomas Hialop, of the 18th, 1823, Emma, a daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, younger brother of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto. She married, in 1844, her cousin, the present Minto, by whom she leaves four sons. Her nearest connections, therefore, lay within the circle of one family, of which she became the centre and the brightest ornament. Her own pen has related the varied lives and achievements of the preceding generation, for which the papers preserved at Minto, and arranged by the late Lord Minto, are a valuable storehouse combined with rare domestic virtues and social qualities a high degree of literary talent. The lives of her grandfather, Hugh Elliot, and her husband's grandfather, the first Lord Minto, rank high among political biographies.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

The Easter holidays are over, and London is beginning to look itself again. Every day sees waggon-loads of luggage, and cab and the small railway single-track omnibuses which are now so greatly in vogue, laden with passengers and trunks, coming from the various railway-stations, and the West End is beginning to wake out of its sleep and to open its windows wide to the single-horse buses, by the way, are one of the luxuries of the age, for they hold double the number of passengers and carry twice the amount of luggage that an ordinary four-wheeler cab can, and at a proportionately lower rate, for the charge is exactly eighteen-pence a mile—quantity and quality are better, and the cost less.

All preparations are being hurried on now for Prince Leopold's wedding; who, under the circumstances, may be expected to arrive rapidly, and can already walk pretty well, though he still has to use crutches.

The fancy dress ball at Bath last week had its peculiarities. Between 600 and 700 people were present. Most of them tried to look pure and simple against experiments on live animals has been advanced. No such argument could be advanced without folly so long (which is likely to be a very long time) as mankind is disinclined to abandon animal food; so long (which is also likely not to be a short time) as field sports are allowed by public opinion; and, above all, so long as the sweet little falcen sits aloft to watch for those pigeons and partridges which escape the broodcade of the fact of which Professor Newman has witnessed us. But it so happens that from the allowance of such experiments as Dr. Koch's, as M. Pasteur's on *charbon*, and (it may be added) as those of Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Dupré in the Lamson case, to the allowance of indiscriminate vivisection, there is an interval of the very broadest. In the first place, the initial suffering of inoculation, compared to that inflicted by "carving the living hound," is infinitesimal. In the second (and this is the chief point) the experiments of Dr. Koch, M. Pasteur, and Dr. Stevenson, with all their kind, differ essentially from those which would be covered by free trade in vivisection. If Dr. Koch's experiment had not succeeded, the subjects would have been quitted for a trifling suffering; if it succeeded, as it did, a huge benefit at once accrues. Now in the cutting and carving at large which certain members of the medical profession wish us to allow them, this condition is wholly absent. They may take a thousand dogs, or readjust at their pleasure the brains of a thousand monkeys, without any equally definite result accruing. Again, the peculiar kind of experiment which Dr. Koch tried is exposed to none of the drawbacks of ordinary vivisection. Requiring no special skill in operation, it does not tempt the vanity of the professor or the mere artistic delight of the artist in manual skill. It cannot be exhibited as a more lecture demonstration, because the stages are slow and carefully watched. Now if it exactly these drawbacks which have created the "fanaticism of the moment" which Dr. Tyndall deplures. He may rest assured that he will have all reasonable persons with him in removing any obstacles which may exist (if they exist, which we doubt) to the legislation in England of such experiments as those the results of which he details. He may rest assured that when he attempts to argue from the success of those experiments to the liberty of indiscriminate vivisection he will meet the most strenuous opposition, not merely from the momentary fanatics but from those who have fully grasped the question, and who are well advised of what is and what is not legitimate experimentation on helpless animals.—Daily News.

We are the most sentimental and sympathetic people in the world. We have always got a nice clean handkerchief to weep for anything or anyone. Bulgarians or Jews, they are all the same to us. We are all in a lachryminal glass. But really isn't it too much to be expected to weep over the old Eddystone Lighthouse? Has not salt water enough been shed upon that already?—Vanity Fair.

MUSIC.

The Italian opera season at Covent Garden opened last week with a performance of *Les Huguenots*, with attracted a large audience, amongst whom was the Prince of Wales. The result was a changing scene of faces and dresses that was quite bewildering, and a confusion of tongues in comparison with which Babel was peace. Some of the dresses were rather more ridiculous and others more beautiful than the others. A brilliant and a scarlet hunting coat and breeches and boots had apparently been mislaid as to the use of his attire, for he carried a three-cornered hat and a Court sword. A young man appeared in a very short red petticoat and nothing more besides. A Britannia was adorned with an enormous open pocket containing a likeness of poor Lord Beaconsfield, a chocolate-cream box, and a Queen of Spades. The prince, however, declined to be introduced to her. The heated atmosphere was insufferable, and a large band in one room in its endeavours to drown a small band in another at times rendered dancing in both of the best of it, and there were really only about a dozen pretty faces in the whole hall. Of these Mrs. Vernon and her two daughters in powdered hair and patches but plain evening dresses were by far the best-looking.

Lucia di Lammermoor was produced on Thursday last for the *revue* of M. de Smet. The performance was a success, and the perfect command of phenomena which alone elicited warm admiration and applause. With the exception of her shakes and ascending scales her vocalisation was perfect, and she fairly earned the enthusiastic applause with which she was rewarded. The illness of Signor Mierzwinsky, the *role* of Edgardo was filled by Signor Frapoli, who sang with finished taste and expression, and was specially successful in the finale of the last act. The performance was a success, and the perfect command of phenomena which alone elicited warm admiration and applause. With the exception of her shakes and ascending scales her vocalisation was perfect, and she fairly earned the enthusiastic applause with which she was rewarded. 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Great Britain

LONDON, APRIL 25—26, 1882.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Duchess of Albany will have the satisfaction of knowing that her husband is as genuine a representative of one aspect of English life as are his brothers of other phases of it. The heir-apparent discharges with indefatigable energy and unflinching good temper and grace many of the duties which, were there a King upon the Throne, would devolve upon the actual Sovereign. He understands and reflects the feelings and convictions of the people who will one day be his subjects. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is associated by long training and professional knowledge with the navy. The Duke of Connaught is not less accomplished as a military, than the Duke of Edinburgh is as a naval officer. Prince Leopold's occupations have been of a less stirring kind. He has not passed his time amid the armed pageants of sea or shore, and he has shown a high capacity for distinction in letters and in science. His public speeches and addresses have testified to his keen sympathy with the special intellectual development of the time. Possessing, in common with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, the love of music, which is the taste that has descended to each of them from the Prince Consort, the Duke of Albany has proved that he has also literary aptitudes peculiarly his own. Yet he has never been a mere recluse of the library. He has played an active part in the higher life of the English people; he has assisted at meetings held for the advancement of literature, science and art, and has presided at the opening of institutions founded to promote their extension. The country has always discovered in him the sense of responsibility proper to his birth and station—a thing which never fails to command the respect due to it from the people. While his Royal brothers have so well and conscientiously performed their parts—the one as the exponent of the active social functions of the reigning house, and the other as a prominent officer in that service which has always been England's chief bulwark and pride—the Duke of Albany has selected a no less representative career. In literature and science, he has acquired a reputation as distinct and as much appreciated in the eyes of the nation as that which belongs to the Prince of Wales, to Prince Alfred, or to Prince Arthur. The private and personal life of the sons and daughters of Queen Victoria is in a special sense the public property of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. It is one of the causes and conditions of English loyalty that this should be the case. During the present reign the Monarch has never been a crowned abstraction. The foundations of the Monarchy have been deepened in the hearts of the people, not only because no whisper of scandal has approached the Throne, but because the Queen herself has given her subjects an account so full, and sometimes so pathetic, of what this life is. There are few books in the English language better known than her Majesty's "Highland Journal," and Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Every class in the community possesses a record of the inner life of Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral, and a complete chronicle of the training and education of the Princes and Princesses. Hence, it may be said, without exaggeration, that both the Queen and her sons and daughters are familiarly known to thousands of her subjects who have never seen the face of any one of them. The interest felt in the Marriage of Prince Leopold is that which it is natural should be taken in a family event. With us the Monarchy is not merely a political, but a social institution, and it is employing no conventional figure of speech when the Sovereign and her subjects are said to constitute a single household. This is a real unity which has not been marred for many years by any rudely disturbing influence. If any attempt has been made to introduce the Queen's name into Party rivalries, it has failed, as it deserved to do. Her Majesty is the chief political personage in her realm, yet the place which she occupies in the hearts of her people is not affected by the periodical bitterness of political factions. Between the Sovereign and her subjects there is a complete reciprocity of sympathy. What affects them touches her—as many a gracious message of condolence with the widows and children of the victims of some great calamity by land or water shows. What interests her, whether in the way of pleasure or pain, moves them. The nation has not forgotten the letter which the Queen wrote before she went to Mentone. The recep-

tion given to that letter showed how deeply it was felt and prized. The earnest and universal wishes created in the national heart by the Marriage which takes place at Windsor to-morrow (Thursday) are in their way not less significant.—*Standard.*

CHARLES DARWIN AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It is characteristic of him whose mortal remains are to be deposited this (Wednesday) morning in the Abbey that the decision to place them in it has awakened no surprise, and hardly a comment. They would have rested not inharmoniously under the tall eaves in the quiet churchyard of Down. They could rest nowhere so fitly as among the brotherhood of English worthies at Westminster. By every title which can claim a corner in that sacred earth, the body of Charles Darwin should be there. Conquerors like those who have added rich and vast territories to their native empire. Charles Darwin has, perhaps, borne the flag of science farther, certainly he has planted its standard more deeply, than any Englishman since Newton. He has done more than extend the boundaries of science; he has established new centres whence annexations of fresh and fruitful truths are sure continually to be made. The Abbey has its orators and its statesmen, and has convinced reluctant sceptics and swayed nations. Not one of them all has wielded a power over men and their intelligences more complete than that which for the last twenty-three years has emanated from a simple country house in Kent. Memories of poets breathe about the mighty church. Science invokes the aid of imagination no less than poetry. Darwin as he searched imagined. Every microscopic fact his patient eyes unearthed, his fancy caught up and set in its proper niche in a fabric which slowly and grandly as ever the creative power of God's Corner were from sunbeams and rainbows. If toil for humanity be the test of rightful acceptance in the British Campo Santo, half a century of loving labour in the cause of truth bears unanswerable witness for him. If unanimity of recognition be a condition of admittance to a distinction which should be awarded freely and frankly if at all, none in the army of renowned dead at Westminster can boast a more absolute and universal assent. The whole civilised world has arrogated a right to extol and lament Darwin with a sense almost of appropriation of his work and of his genius which would sting the heart of England could England reproach itself, as happily it cannot, with shortcomings in its tribute of affection. Death seals cynical lips and appeases or lulls party malignity. Only once in the history of the Abbey has the note of public grief for a famous life ended been jarred by vengeful protests. But seldom have the careers which close under the Abbey roof assisted a chorus of national gratitude and praise won the crown with the gleam of inspiring story of the glorious toilers of the past. The more for the most part bitter reading. The more have fought a hard fight, and have come out of the battle not always unstained. Had Darwin died when the attacks upon him were fiercest, his mourners would yet not have had to lament that enmity and anger had soured, or clouded even for an instant, his bright and wholesome mind. Except for the touch of bodily infirmity, which was not all loss, Westminster Abbey has never given its final impression of national veneration to seventy-three years more unscathed by the dints and smoke and fury of life's conflicts, as well as more abundant in its victories. The moment the thought arose, not apparently, in any single mind, but spontaneously and everywhere, that the body of the great naturalist ought to be buried at Westminster, it was felt that the Abbey needed it more than it needed the Abbey. The Abbey tombs are a compendium of English deeds and intellect. The line would have been incomplete without the epoch-making name of Darwin. How long the era he has inaugurated will ever be told. Veins of thought supposed to be inexhaustible wealth sometimes fail. It is still less possible to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become superseded or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and enthroned. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to view some departments of nature except under the aspect in which they revealed themselves to him.—*Times.*

ELECTIONEERING MALPRACTICES.

The tone in which the House of Commons discussed the Parliamentary Elections Bill, on Monday night accurately represented the prevailing feeling of the country. We are all agreed as to the necessity of adopting more effectual means for suppressing corrupt practices at election time. Tax opinions differ considerably as to the best sort of legislation for that purpose.—

Over severity would be liable, as Sir Richard Cross pointed out, to defeat the very object which all are concerned in promoting. A special instance of this is seen in the section of the present bill which enacts that any candidate whose agents—be they not himself—have been guilty of corruption, shall be debarred from ever representing the constituency. This tremendous punishment might well be reserved for candidates found guilty of personal misconduct. Several other instances might be mentioned wherein Sir Henry James has proceeded in a too Draconian spirit. The bill also contains one or two palpable blunders, notably in the enactment which imposes a fine of £100 for every instance in which a newly-elected member sits or votes before his election agent has made a full and true return of expenses. It would appear, therefore, that if the agent were to give in an erroneous return, his principal would be heavily mulcted without being in any way to blame. But the greatest error in the measure as it now stands is that it proposes to leave the decision of election petitions to a single judge absolutely, without any appeal. In the interests of the Bench itself, this section should be altered. Otherwise, whenever a judicial decision happened to square with the interests of the party with whose politics the presiding judge sym-

pathised before he was raised to the bench, it would certainly be said that his mind was biased and his ruling that of a partisan. These, and other faulty details will, we trust, be subjected to exhaustive and impartial discussion when the bill gets into committee.—*Globe.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")
The Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act met on Tuesday for the first time since the Easter recess. Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Mr. Vernon, two members of the Land Commission, were examined. Their evidence related principally to the operation of the Act. The Committee will, we believe, that Lord Cairns has prepared a draft report, which has been circulated among the members of the committee. This report will be considered by the committee in the course of this week, and will probably be presented before Mr. Smith's motion comes on for discussion.

Some members of the Conservative party met on Tuesday for the purpose of examining the details of Mr. Smith's plan for creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland. It is probable that before Mr. Smith's motion comes on a meeting of the party will be held, with the view of securing united action on the subject.

In addition to the list of new baronets already published, a baronetcy of the second class was conferred on Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, but declined.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
Mr. Gladstone is still suffering from a slight indisposition, but he was present in the House of Commons for a short time at the commencement of Tuesday morning's sitting, but left as soon as the Budget resolutions were through.

It is understood that the expansive nature of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the position of private lunatic asylums was not remotely connected with the desirability, from one point of view, of postponing till half-past 12 the motion in favour of the Government's proposal. It is remembered that the opponents of Mr. Reid's motion were, by a curious coincidence, also profoundly interested in the management of private lunatic asylums, and they moved to discuss it at length. After half-past 12 the motion, being opposed, could not be brought on.

We understand that no attempt will be made to meet the obstruction of the Irish members for the nomination of the Public Accounts Committee till after Sir Henry Holland's motion has been passed. The appointment of this Committee arises from the circumstance that in the absence of Mr. Parnell, who last year was a member of the Committee, the Land League members were invited to nominate a substitute. This they declined to do, and the Government whips have nominated Mr. Shaw to represent Ireland on the Committee. The Land Leaguers will have Mr. Parnell or no one. Hence the block.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

(WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY.)
The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, accompanied by Mrs. Norton, walked, attended by Mrs. Norton. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, went to the morning. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred, arrived at the Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. The Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Earl Sydney G.C.B., Lord Steward, and the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain, have also arrived at the Castle.

The Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden-Strelitz at St. James's Palace on Tuesday evening. The Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Countess of Morton and Colonel Clarke, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on Tuesday.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House from Holker Hall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury have arrived at St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, from Biarritz.

Health and Conyngham is improving in health, and should his lordship be able to make fair progress the daily bulletins will be dispensed with.

Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale has arrived at her residence, 27, Portman-square, for the season.

The Earl and Countess De-La-Warr have arrived in Grosvenor-street from Buckhurst.

Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street, for the season.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-place from Chevening, Sevenoaks.

Lord and Lady Bray have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Stanford Park, Northamptonshire, for the season.

Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have arrived in Great Stanhope-street from Broadlands, Hants.

Lord and Lady Derwent have arrived in Ebury-street, Grosvenor.

Lady Eva Greville is prevented by the death of her grandmother, the Countess of Wemyss, from having the honour of being one of the Princess Helen's bridesmaids.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.
ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS HELEN.

The royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, having on board the Prince and Princess of Pyrmont-Waldeck and Princess Helen, rounded Garrison Point, Sheerness, at 7.35 on Tuesday morning, royal salutes being fired as the vessel approached. The Prince and Princess of Flushing was a very disagreeable one. A special train from London arrived at Queenborough at half-past ten, bringing Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and General von Albat, representing the Queen. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck (father and mother of the bride-elect), Prince Henry of Waldeck (her brother, Hereditary Prince of Waldeck), and her sister, Princess of Waldeck, were accompanied by a numerous suite. The Mayor of Queenborough and the Sheriff of Kent were present to present an address of welcome on the part of the English people, and were drawn up on each

side of the gangway along which the Princess was to pass up from the yacht, conspicuous on which stood Sir Evelyn Wood, with his breast covered with medals. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the crew of the yacht were mustered on deck, ready to give a salute when the Princess left the cabin. Several steam launches and other vessels, with parties on board, completely surrounded the yacht. The Princess, attracted to the window of the saloon by the pretty sight, gave every one an opportunity of using the telescope.

At a quarter-past eleven the preparations for disembarking being ready, all the officials collected along the gangway, the band striking up the National Anthem. The Town Clerk of Queenborough read the address to Princess Helen, and then she came up the gangway with Prince Christian. The following were the more important points of the address:—"We, the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, humbly beg to offer you welcome to this cheerful and distinguished household of a son of our most gracious and illustrious Queen, a son worthy of him whose memory, from the great and exalted character, from the great and eminent services he rendered to his country, and in the increasing interest he ever took in the well-being and prosperity of all classes of the community, will long live in the grateful remembrance of his country. May the favour of the Almighty rest upon your highness and on the royal Prince, your future husband." In answer, the Princess, who had placed herself in front of a large shield where a number of ladies with primrose bouquets were waiting, said, "I thank you kindly for your hearty welcome to my new home. Thanks, many thanks, but great kindness on the part of the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, and a slight quiver of nervousness. A ringing cheer followed the speech. Prince Christian then said: "I am desirous by Princess Helen to give you cordial thanks for the reception you have given the Princess." The band then played the German National Anthem amid much cheering, while the Princess walked to her saloon carriage over bouquets of primroses which were thrown before her. She placed herself immediately in front of the window, where everybody could see her. At the conclusion of lunch on board she had put across her shoulders a black dolman trimmed with three rows of deep lace.

The bonnet was of the Princess shape, trimmed with salmon lace and sashes, with small golden balls upon them. At exactly 11.30 the train started amid loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. All along the embankments as well as Queenborough town, the ladies had taken up positions; and knots of ladies, attracted by the great clear weather, with a slight quiver of nervousness. A ringing cheer followed the speech. Prince Christian then said: "I am desirous by Princess Helen to give you cordial thanks for the reception you have given the Princess." The band then played the German National Anthem amid much cheering, while the Princess walked to her saloon carriage over bouquets of primroses which were thrown before her. She placed herself immediately in front of the window, where everybody could see her. At the conclusion of lunch on board she had put across her shoulders a black dolman trimmed with three rows of deep lace.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE CONVICT LAMSON.
Lord TILFOTON complained of the action of the Home Secretary in yielding to the arrogant and presumptuous request of the President of the United States that he would respite Lamson. He said that had he intervened in the case of Guiteau, whose trial was a scandal, the President, no doubt, would have told us to mind our own business. He asked for information on the subject, and moved for the correspondence. Lord Midleton suggested that this case formed the strongest argument for a Court of Appeal in capital cases.

Lord GRANVILLE denied that the American Government had attempted any interference with the administration of our law in this case. He had no objection to the production of the papers, Lord Salisbury thought it was impossible for the House to form a correct judgment on this matter until the papers were on the table. The Lord Chancellor observed that to suppose a Court of Criminal Appeal could advise Her Majesty was to suppose the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was a fallacy.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ARMY BILL.
Lord BURY, on the motion for going into Committee on the Army (Annual) Bill, criticised the present Army organization, which he said did not meet the great object of enabling us to put a large army in the field within a few days, and he suggested that better documentary information might be given to the public as to the state of our land forces.

Lord MORLEY replied that sufficient time for the development of our present Army system had not yet elapsed since its establishment, and he repeated some of the details of the subject already given by Lord Bury. He further stated that he would be glad to discuss in private with Lord Bury the practicability of compiling for the use of the public a short account of the various changes that had been made since 1871 in the organization of the Army.

The Bill went through Committee, and was reported without amendment.

IRELAND.
Lord LONGFORD, in presenting a petition from owners of land in Ireland and other persons interested in that country, complained of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the manner in which the Land Act was to be worked. Lord DUNSTON, in expressing his concurrence with Lord Longford, observed that so small a stake now possessed by Irish landlords in their land, he would not call them proprietors. Roguery, robbery, and rapine now prevailed in Ireland. Lord CARLINGFORD observed that the petition presented by Lord Longford asked for that which Parliament was bound to give when the Land Act was under discussion—namely, the definition of "a fair rent."

Lord GALLOWAY, in a solemn and dispassionate speech, asked the Lord Chancellor whether he was prepared to endorse Mr. Gladstone's opinion that to describe the sending of threatening letters as with the category of "serious criminal offences" was an overstatement on the part of Chief Justice Morris. The Lord Chancellor did not understand Mr. Galloway's remarks, and gave any such opinion as that attributed to him by Lord Galloway, but to have merely drawn an obvious fair comparison for Parliamentary purposes between the sending of threatening letters and the more serious offences of murder and other crimes.

Lord SALISBURY could not read Mr. Gladstone's words in the sense suggested by the subtle intellect of the Lord Chancellor. He thought that neither the words themselves nor the Lord Chancellor's defence of them would have salutary effect in Ireland. The Lord Chancellor charged Lord Salisbury with availing himself of every opportunity to make unfounded personal attacks on the Prime Minister.

The Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes past 2.

THE BUDGET.
On the "Report" of the Ways and Means Committee there was another short discussion on the Budget.

Mr. HARGREAVES took the opportunity of thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his pledge regarding the Highways Bill, remarking at the same time that much of the value of the boon must depend upon the manner in which it was carried out.

Mr. RYLANDS, who was supported by Mr. H. G. GOSLING, asked for some assurance that the Budget Bill would be made the first Order, so that the members in this quarter of the House might have some opportunity of fulfilling their pledges to their constituents by denouncing the present excessive rate of expenditure.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE joined in this request, remarking that the situation disclosed by the financial statement required discussion, which might dissipate some misapprehensions on the part of the expenditure.

Mr. GOSLING concurred, and said he would take the discussion on the second reading.

Sir W. BARTLETT anticipated that when the nature of the arrangement for the relief of the highways was known, it would be understood that it would not be regarded as a boon as it left entirely free those heavy wagons, locomotives, omnibuses, etc., which cut up the road. It would be the case of the malt tax, which was repealed with liberty to the brewer to use what materials they liked, the price of barley had gone down lower than ever. Mr. Pell took the same view of the increase of the carriage duty; and Mr. Cowen gave notice that when the Budget Bill came on he would endeavour to negative this portion of it.

Mr. A. BALFOUR agreed with Sir W. Bartlett as to the malt-tax; but Mr. EARP thought that the low price of barley was due simply to the increased use of foreign materials. Mr. DUCKHAM, on the same side, thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for both boons; and Mr. RAMSAY, Mr. EROD, Mr. MACIVER, and Mr. ALDERMAN LAWRENCE also spoke. In answer to a question from Sir H. WILF, Lord F. CAVENTISH said the Cyprus tribute had been stopped for the repayment of the interest on the guaranteed loan, without any understanding with the Porte and on the advice of the Law Officers. After this the report of the resolutions was agreed to.

Mr. CHAPMAN gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on the second reading of the Budget Bill, declaring that the repeal of the malt duty, by promoting the use of rice, sugar, and other materials for the agricultural interest, has been injurious to the agricultural interest.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.
The adjourned debate on the Corrupt and Practices Bill was resumed by Mr. A. BALFOUR, who, while approving the effort to stop bribery, maintained that the clause would be worse than any simple corruption of the individuals, and held that the penal provisions of the bill, being in advance of public opinion, would defeat their object by their extreme severity.

Mr. SERJEANT SWINOC expatiated on the importance of reducing the expense of elections, and was also of opinion that some of the clauses were too severe.

Lord G. HAMILTON commented on the creation of new illegal practices, which he pointed out would only apply to large constituencies,

whereas it had been proved that corruption was almost entirely confined to small constituencies.

The discussion was continued in the same critical tone by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Stanton, Mr. H. Samuelson, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. W. James.

Sir W. F. DRYDEN regarded the bill as a well-meant and excellent attempt to deal with a gross evil which merited the support of both sides, but warned the Attorney-General not to frustrate his own object by over-severity. Mr. C. LEWIS strongly opposed the second reading of the bill as a reckless and unjust attack on the liberty of constituents, and the independence of members, and inveighed especially against the proposal to try election issues by a single Judge without appeal.

Sir R. ALDERMAN FOWLER, on an appeal from Sir R. Cross, withdrew the amendment which he moved on Monday, in order that a Division might be taken at once; but Mr. Callan refused to concur in this course, and talked the bill out.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
At the evening sitting, Mr. LEIGHTON called attention to the impolicy and danger of allowing private persons to make profit by the custody of lunatics of the wealthier classes. He also made some remarks on the unjustness of requiring the ratepayers to maintain lunatics of the middle and lower classes, and moved a resolution declaring that all lunatics should be committed to the keeping of the State.

Mr. GURDON seconded the motion, and enforced the claim of the ratepayers to be relieved of the charge.

Mr. DILLWYN, while not agreeing altogether with the motion, held the existing law to be utterly unsatisfactory, and urged the Government to undertake its reform.

Mr. SAIZ dwelt on the necessity of periodical inspection of all asylums by magistrates

